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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BERRY CHOSEN

MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P. NOMINATES TOBINISM'S FOE FOR GOVERNOR.

Declaration of the Party's Position Deals With the Issues of the Day from a Working Class Standpoint—Delegates Determined to Make This a Record-Breaking Campaign In the Bay State.

STATE TICKET.
For Governor:
MICHAEL T. BERRY
Shoeworker,
of Lynn.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
MORITZ E. RUTHER
Cigarmaker,
of Holyoke.
For Secretary of State:
JAMES A. BRESNAHAN
Carpenter,
of Cambridge.
For State Treasurer:
ANDREW MORTENSEN
Painter,
of Somerville.
For State Auditor:
WALTER J. HOAR
Shoeworker,
of Worcester.
For Attorney General:
THOMAS STEVENSON
Glassworker,
of New Bedford.
For Presidential Electors:

Henry Noffke, Holyoke; Frederick A. Nagler, Springfield; Herman Keopke, Pittsfield; John A. Anderson, Gardner; John A. Frederickson, Worcester; John Kenny, Lawrence; James F. Daily, Haverhill; Edwin S. Mayo, Everett; John J. Wall, Cambridge; James F. Stevens, Boston; Carl Frederickson, Hopedale; George Nelson, Boston; Frank Bohmbach, Boston; John E. Eustace, Peabody; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford; Charles N. Wentworth, Lynn.

(Special Correspondence.)

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6—On Monday, Sept. 5, while the labor fakirs of Boston, like the rest of their breed elsewhere, were leading their duped rank and file through the streets by way of exhibiting their "wares" to their employers, the capitalist politicians, while a Democratic Mayor and a Republican Governor were "reviewing Labor's hosts" and sort of estimating their political value, so to speak, a little band of Socialist Labor Party stalwarts, who are determined that wage slavery shall not prevail, were in session at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, naming the State Ticket and Presidential Electors, the choice of the Massachusetts S. L. P., which appears at the head of this column.

The State Conference of the Massachusetts S. L. P., which nominated the above ticket, was called to order at 10 o'clock by the chairman of the General Committee of the Party, Leon Greenman, of Boston, in the Hall of the John Mitchell Literary Association. (This John Mitchell is not the mineworkers' fakir, but the Irish revolutionist.) Richard Murphy, of Lynn, was elected temporary chairmen, and Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, temporary secretary.

Frank Bohmbach of Boston, James A. Bresnahan of Cambridge, Henry St. Cyr of Holyoke, were elected a committee on credentials, and they reported the following delegates present and entitled to a seat in the conference: Frank Wooster, Lawrence; John A. Frederickson, Worcester; John W. Kogan, Woburn; Thos. F. Brennan, Salem; Henry St. Cyr, Holyoke; Jas. A. Bresnahan, Cambridge; Leon Greenman, Frank Bohmbach, and Michael D. Fitzgerald, Boston; Richard Murphy and Jas. Goodwin, Lynn; Andrew Mortensen, Somerville; Edwin S. Mayo, Everett, and John Farrell, Lowell. These delegates were seated.

The following permanent organization was then effected: Chairman, Leon Greenman, Boston; secretary, Jas. A. Bresnahan, Cambridge.

Committee on Platform and Resolutions: Bohmbach, St. Cyr, and Kogan. On Constitution: Murphy, Brennan and Fitzgerald.

While these committees were at work the report of the General Committee on the work of the Party since last year was rendered. The delegates from the several Sections then rendered their reports and the condition of their several Sections with the outlook for the S. L. P. in these localities. When the delegates finished their reports the conference, at 12.30, adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

On re-assembling, John Sweeney of Cambridge, was elected as Sergeant at Arms.

The committee on platform and resolutions reported the following ringing reitration of the Party's position, which was unanimously adopted:

The Party's Position.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to the Platform adopted by the eleventh national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in New York City, July 2-9, 1904, and submits to the wage workers of Massachusetts, that in its principles and declarations are found the fundamentals that must guide their political action in the struggle for industrial freedom.

The social unrest manifested in strikes, lockouts, boycotts, political corruption and increasing crime, are incidents of a bad social order, to wit, capitalism, the corner stone of which is plunder, based on a wages system that consigns the wage working class to a mere existence, consequent deprivation and misery, that ultimately lead to cooliedom.

The Phillipines, via Panama, to Colorado and the Zeigler stockade, are but sign posts in the political and industrial march of capitalism. The water cure in the Philippines, the birth of the Panama Republic, with the aid of United States guns and funds, the deportation of Colorado wage workers and citizens, are crimes that differ in degree but not in kind, and for which Republicans and Democrats are alike responsible.

Once again in this campaign are the questions of high protection, low tariff and reciprocity presented as a bait to catch the wage working voter. There is merit in these questions only for the competing capitalists. Treating as they do of the circulation of manufactured commodities, they entirely ignore the status of the working class commodity, labor power. The Supreme courts of these capitalists, in nation and state, invariably affirm the right of the individual to work when and for whom he pleases, and at his own price, which price, the court decides, is regulated by the laws of competition and supply and demand, thereby insisting on free trade in the basic commodity, labor power, and high, or, at least, some protection in the other commodities, all of which the working class of the nation turn into wealth.

We contend that this phase of politics, as enunciated by the Republican and Democratic parties, clearly places those parties against the interests of the working class and in favor of those of the capitalist class; while the position of the Socialist Labor Party is in favor of the working class, in that it would abolish the system which creates the laws of competition and supply and demand, and thereby remove labor power from the category of merchandise, to a position consistent with the intellectual and moral attributes of its possessor—Labor, the producer of all wealth and civilization.

In the field of industry are born the things which subsequently shape themselves into legal statutes, that are pro-capitalist, because the machinery of government is entirely in the hands of the capitalist class. Employers Associations', Citizens' Alliances and Anti-Boycott bodies are events that cast their shadows before. We see here the connection between politics and industry, political action is the reflex of industrial development.

We submit that the labor question is a political question, requiring political action for its solution, and the only way open as yet for the wage working class to act politically is to endorse the principles and candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

In view of these facts and aware that no amount of plastering and patching can remedy a system which is all for the privileged few and nothing for the disinherited many, we call upon the wage workers of Massachusetts, and all other intelligent citizens, to support the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that stands squarely for working class interests as against all other organizations, bogus Socialist, and otherwise, more or less preaching labor's interests, but all the time supporting capitalistic ideas and institutions, in the shape of political parties and trade unions that are really capitalist instead of working class organizations.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party

(Continued on page 6.)

POVERTY AND THE DEATH RATE

THE CRISIS INCREASES BOTH IN GREATER NEW YORK—HEALTH AND CHARITY OFFICIALS MAKE ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

The records of the Health Board show that the death rate in Greater New York during last year was greater than in any previous year since the consolidation. The number of persons who died during the first six months of 1904 was 42,690 as against 34,830 for the first half of 1903. The death rate for each 1,000 inhabitants was 18.75 in 1902 and 18.18 in 1903. For the first six months of this year the death rate has reached 22.24.

Poverty and unemployment growing out of the crises are the main causes. Lack of nutrition and clothing in the severe weather of the earlier part of the year laid the foundation for diseases which the poverty of the afflicted would not permit them to combat, and which are now, in consequence, adding scores of deaths to the vital statistics. Even the savings of the thrifty have not been proof against the bad industrial conditions now prevailing. These also have been eaten up, preparing the ground for further incursions of disease and death.

The Health Department has furnished the following comparative table from its records:

	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1900 Jan. to Dec., inclusive	70,872	20.57
1901 Jan. to Dec., inclusive	70,720	20.00
1902 Jan. to Dec., inclusive	68,085	18.75
1903 Jan. to Dec., inclusive	67,864	18.18
1904 Jan. to June inclusive	46,600	22.24

Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Health Department, in discussing the figures said:

"There are undoubtedly a great many individuals and families in the city suffering from lack of proper nutrition and who in the earlier months of the year were not properly clothed against the severe weather. There are many who, because of their poverty, feel that they cannot afford to go to a physician or send their children to one, and who neglect to do so until it is too late. They are often too poor to buy medicines. Lack of nutrition renders the body susceptible to all sorts of diseases which would be thrown off by a well-nourished system, and lack of proper clothing is often responsible for pneumonia, influenza and many other diseases that result fatally.

"I think that the increased death rate is in part to be attributed to these unfortunate conditions among the poor in the tenements. There are, of couse, other causes which have contributed, as, for instance, epidemics of cerebrospinal meningitis and measles, and an unusual amount of influenza from which the city suffered in the winter months. There have been an increased number of fatalities this summer among children suffering from diarrhoeal diseases."

This statement is substantiated by figures given out by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor gives food and clothing to needy families at their homes. The following table shows the number of persons aided and the amounts expended during the first eight months of this year, as compared with the same period last year.

	Amount expended.		Number relieved.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Jan	$6,457.64	$ 9,330.06	6,810	7,575
Feb	6,279.73	11,488.04	5,495	8,020
March	5,586.34	10,163.87	4,175	7,070
April	4,580.94	6,311.14	2,885	4,010
May	4,179.80	4,497.55	2,480	3,000
June	3,189.00	3,074.13	2,205	2,250
July	3,363.38	2,950.16	2,120	2,745
Aug	3,243.20	8,403.03	2,140	2,063
Totals	$36,860.12	$51,217.98	28,310	36,735

William H. Allen, general agent of the society, says the amount expended would have been even larger had there not been a deficit in the relief department budget. This would indicate that there is a large number of persons subsisting on private charity.

"A great many of the people whom we have aided," said Mr. Allen, "are self-respecting, hardworking men and women who have been reduced to want by sickness or other circumstances over which they had no control. Many of them have had money in a savings bank for a rainy day, which they have been forced to draw out. This class never comes to us until their last resource has been exhausted. I believe with Commissioner Darlington, of the Health Department, that there is a close relationship between poverty and the death rate."

The Charity Organization has given out a table like that of the above society, supporting the same conclusion. It is as follows:

	Amt. expended		No. of Cases Dealt With.	
	1903	1904	1903	1904
Jan	$2,552.50	$2,435.36	1,352	2,873
Feb	2,843.31	2,140.37	1,352	3,235
March	3,125.00	2,228.35	1,346	3,512
April	2,882.16	2,181.35	1,195	3,423
May	2,697.12	2,084.45	1,108	3,887
June	2,403.24	2,033.36	1,067	3,822
July	2,909.35	2,022.16	1,267	3,852
Totals	$19,412.77	$15,125.60	8,687	24,614

The manager of the Municipal Lodging House furnishes the following comparative table, establishing the connection between poverty and the death rate even more conclusively:

	1903.	1904.
January	6,376	7,722
February	4,880	7,506
March	4,513	7,526
April	3,866	6,232
May	2,946	4,144
June	2,957	3,995
July	2,879	4,140
Totals on Aug. 1,	28,417	41,265

"Our increase is due to the hard times," said the manager. "A majority of our guests are men of middle age, who want work and can't find it. We have few old men and only about 5 per cent. are women."

These facts and figures reveal a condition of affairs that fairly stagger even the comparatively informed. Poverty, unemployment, overtaxed charities and an increased death rate in the greatest city of the greatest capitalist country—such is the best that capitalism, at its height, can offer. Away with it! Up with Socialism!

LIBERTY

Through the dimly illumined ages of the past liberty has had a terrific struggle. Instinctively understood and aspired to by the oppressed, it had to battle and conquer every inch of ground, leaving the soil saturated with the blood and covered with the bones and skulls of the crushed. Away back in the recesses of time when man was emancipating himself from the animal world life was indeed a dreadful gift. And yet, unconscious, slowly groping forward in the darkness, primitive man with all these fearful conditions of existence surrounding him, has not suffered the agony of mind which fell to the share of his descendants.

Hand in hand with time proceeded evolution; as implacable, as indestructible as time itself. Very slowly, very gradually man was gaining ascendancy over natural enemies of the lower order, until finally, when freed from that foe, he was again compelled to turn about and face the enemies of his own species every bit as dangerous, every whit as ferocious as his old time antagonists. Superior physical strength was superceded by cunning which held and to this day holds mankind in bondage.

The difference during successive ages is one of degree only. Perhaps there is no difference. As the mind broadens and expands, ideals climb ever higher. What was considered the summit of liberty yesterday, may seem but indifferent today and wanting to-morrow.

When some people prate about the liberty enjoyed by the citizens of our country, they have reference to comparisons and not facts. We do have more liberty than we had, from the mathematical standpoint, but has it kept pace with the increased intelligence and the consequent increased demands? To claim that we are free because the Russians are serfs and the Chinese are dumb slaves is to prove only that the Russians, the majority, are not above serfdom, and the Chinese not above dumb slavery. With the rise of their intellect these backward states will disappear.

In the treatment of liberty we have neither to deal with the past nor with backward nations. We have to deal with ourselves and with to-day. The question is whether the liberty we possess is commensurate with the state of intelligence and of progress attained by us as a nation. If it is not, then no comparison will be able to justify the breach. No rhetoric to balance the sheet.

Having thus introduced the subject let us consider what is liberty, and what we should, in our enlightened state, regard as liberty.

We all know the meaning of relative term. It serves to express the different views of different individuals upon given subjects. For instance virtue, honesty, piety, character, liberty, etc., are positive terms of our vocabulary, but their interpretation is as varied as the colors of the rainbow. Each individual, or group of individuals, strive to put a meaning on them in keeping with their individualities and interests. Liberty therefore is a relative term. With some it may mean absence of prison walls. With others freedom from the knout. With some again the hum-drums of present "kindly" concessions emanating from the ruling classes, which pass for liberty. While with still others the liberty of interfering with the liberty of others is considered as the proper interpretation of the word.

We have seen that through successive eras the standard of liberty was of various heights. It seldom exceeded or fell short of contemporaneous intellect. Hampered by undeveloped mental, physical and economic conditions, it has never risen high. This applies as well to the past as to the present wherever lack of development prevails.

America is admittedly the highest developed country upon the globe. The average intelligence, the average conception is higher than elsewhere. The economic development is away and beyond other countries. Masters of nature, with unlimited resources, with fear of want easily removed, we are in a position to-day to demand and introduce a higher standard of liberty than would be possible in any other civilized nation. And by such liberty we do not mean absence of prison walls, freedom from knouts, or the liberty of to-day to do as we like and starve in consequence!

The majority of Americans, the working class, "enjoys" liberty in their land, which would bring tears to the eyes and blushes to the cheeks of that great statue of liberty erected at the entrance to our shores, could that statue weep or blush. Only able to exist when they have a master, while starving and helpless without one, they stand millions strong to hurl back the lie of liberty issuing from the throats of their masters, the capitalists.

As the first, principal and only road to genuine liberty, the working class of America, organized in the Socialist Labor Party, demands the unconditional surrender of capitalism and the introduction of the system of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. This achieved, there will be no masters and slaves. No "employers" and "employes." No "bosses" and "hands." In short, there will be no capitalist class and working class, but a community of free and equal beings owning everything in common which is needed towards the welfare of all, working, suffering and enjoying in common.

Why is it that liberty, in this the 20th century, in these United States, the "great, free and prosperous country" is a much misunderstood term? Millions of people, apparently intelligent, apparently wide awake, swarm to the factory at the screech of a whistle, labor under driving guard all day for the benefit of another, go home at another screech of the whistle and never dream that they are exploited, abused, driven slaves. And yet the proper spirit is there. Would they only realize the enormity of the situation capitalist slavery would quickly become a thing of the past. Therefore we claim that the American workingman is not a slave for lack of manhood. Were such the case we of the Socialist Labor Party would have disbanded our organization long ago.

The greatest fault with the American workingman is his easy gullibility. We like to hear ourselves called the "shrewd Yankees," "the clever Yankees," etc., but the fact is that we worship at the shrine of the white elephant and wooden nutmegs. Political Tom, Dick and Harries come before the working class and with the veriest, flimsiest political bunco material solicit and obtain their votes.

Apparently, experience is of no account. With positive knowledge of having been betrayed before, they recommit themselves to the guidance of confirmed traitors again and again. This is the result of accepting their avowed natural enemies as counselors and leaders. Trusting the welfare of self and families into the hands of individuals who profit by and live luxuriously on the exploitation and miseries of the working class.

Fellow workers, we have all laughed good naturedly when we discovered that Barnum's white elephant received a coat of whitewash every morning. There was no actual harm done. But the white elephant in the shape of Republican, Democratic, Social Democratic, Populist and Prohibition parties are a menace to the very life of every wage worker in the United States. Read their platforms carefully and you will find your doom written all over them. Allegiance to and continuation of this liberty destroying system is the keynote of them all.

Since we of the working class lead the lives of economic slaves under the capitalistic system of production, it follows that, if we would be free men, we must overthrow this system and by employing ourselves destroy the bonds which tie us securedly to our masters. In vain will your search for any such language in the platforms of the above named parties. Tinkering, miserable, halting tinkering is the best they offer you. This one, perhaps, would make the chains thinner. That one would paint them a different color.

But you who have caught the spirit and would rise to it, you need not despair. Read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party! What a breath of invigorating mountain air! What spirit of a freeman! As the doom of the working class is written all over the platform of the other parties, so is the doom of the capitalist class written all over the platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

"WE DEMAND THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS" stands out in bold and large type, allowing of no false interpretation, no spineless twisting and cringing.

The capitalist system of production, based upon private and individual ownership of capital, having reduced us workingmen—the bones, sinews and intelligence of the nation—to a state of merchandise, thereby absolutely destroying our individuality, true happiness and personal liberty, physical as well as mental, besides subjecting us—the creators and maintainers of all—to excessive labor, actual want and continuous misery and worry, we, as men, intelligent and corageous can not and will not demand anything less than the unconditional surrender of capitalism.

If some people have not as yet attained that clear state of mind, why in the name of all that is revolutionary, ideal and truly civilizing do they not bide their time but must perforce inflict themselves upon the horizon, blotting for the time being the rising sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth? The People referred to are the various tribes of abortive and aborted "Socialists" found in the camp of the "Social Democratic Party", "Socialist Party" and their other prototypes. While those amongst them who know, but lie, blackmail and blaspheme, who can tell the punishment, the contempt which will be their share in due time?

Let there be truth and light and revolution. The Socialist Labor Party is all these. The unconditional liberator of mankind.

S. K.

OFFICERS SECTION CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Organizer, C. Haselgrove; Financial Secretary, C. Steinbach; Recording Secretary, H. Fuehrer; Treasurer, William Henke; Sergeant-at-arms, Robert Cameron; Press Committee, C. Haselgrove, C. Miller and H. Fuehrer; Literary Agent, M. Isenburg; Grievance Committee, C. Pandorf, M. Silverstein and W. H. Singer; Auditing Committee, C. Steinbach and A. S. Callahan.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

WHITE NOMINATED

MISSOURI S. L. P. NAMES HIM TO BE ITS GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE.

Platform Adopted Reafirms Allegiance to the National Organization and Heartily Endorses the Platform, Principles and Tactics of the National Organization—Other Important Resolutions.

STATE TICKET.
For Governor:
J. EDWARD WHITE
of St. Charles.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
THEODORE KANCHER
of St. Louis.
For Secretary of State:
O. M. HOWARD
of Kansas City.
For Treasurer:
OTTO J. SCHWITZGEBEL
of Kansas City.
For Auditor:
JOSEPH W. MOLINEUX
of Kansas City.
For Attorney General:
JOSEPH STIEF
of Kansas City.
For R. R. and Warehouse Commissioner:
AUGUST NETRECHT
of St. Louis.
For Electors-at-Large:
MORRIS BIELL,
CHARLES A. UNGER.
of St. Louis.
For Congress:

10th District—Carl Amshelm, 11th District, John J. Ernst; 12th District, J. F. Graber.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. Louis, Mo., Spet. 6—At the State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Missouri, held on August 13, the above candidates were nominated and the following platform and resolutions were adopted:

Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Missouri, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the national organization and heartily endores the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

In presenting our platform to the working class of Missouri we again call their attention to the fact that society is divided into two distinct classes, the material interests of which are highly antagonistic of each other, namely, first, the capitalist class, who own the means of production and distribution, second, the working class, who own nothing but their labor power, which they must sell to the capitalist class in order to live. The material interests of these two classes being opposed to each other, the result is strikes, boycotts and lockouts, during which the capitalist class uses the powers of Government—which was voted into their hands by the majority of the people, the working class, in the form of the police, sheriff, militia, yea, even the federal troops—to defeat the rights of the working class. Therefore, it should be clear to the working class that the only remedy which will permanently better their condition, is the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, under which the workers will receive the full benefit of their toil.

To obtain this end the Socialist Labor Party of Missouri calls upon every wage worker to assist in bringing about the emancipation of their class, by supporting the only political party that represents their material interest, namely, the Socialist Labor Party.

Resolution on Trades Unions.

Whereas, The Gompers, or pure and simple trade unions are organized on capitalist principles, teaching the identity of interests between the working class and the capitalist class, in order that the labor fakir may collect dues and work harmoniously with the capitalist in disciplining the workers and keeping them in poverty, while the capitalist and labor fakir live in luxury from the wealth produced by the workers, therefore be it,

Resolved, That we once more call upon the workers to sever all connections with the said fake Gompers, or pure and simple trade unions, and affiliate themselves with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, whose purpose is to organize the working class along class lines (not craft

(Continued on page 6.)

KEEPING AT IT

CARROLL CONTINUES TO HOLD GOOD MEETINGS UP STATE.

[Special Correspondence.]

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—Since my last letter, I have held good meetings in Amsterdam, Johnstown, Gloversville, and Rotterdam Junction, addressing glove, knitting mill and railroad workers.

In Johnstown and Gloversville the eight-hour day—"the only day John Mitchell expected to see during his lifetime"—has been established. It happened this way: The Gloversville workers went on strike. After fighting seven months they were beaten, despite the fact that Gompers came to encourage and give them sympathy and the support of the "great American Federation of Labor," which many of them do not consider great any more, it having failed to materialize.

When work was resumed the glove slaves began to hustle to pay up some of their debts. Overtime was the rule. As they worked piece work they would go home to supper and return to work late at night, until the market was supplied. Then the foreman began to complain that there was no time in which to clean up the shop, so the manufacturers declared that eight hours was long enough to work. So Brother Capital is not so bad, after all, the only trouble seems that Brother Labor does not see how he is going to make up for the seven months' "vacation."

I patronized a lunch wagon in Gloversville and the young man who works in it told me how the strikers came around looking for crusts of bread that he would throw away.

A fine meeting was held in Johnstown Wednesday evening; nine books were sold to a large audience. Comrade Playford of Amsterdam, passed out leaflets as I talked, and he was elated at the remarks of approval as I lambasted the capitalist class and their lackeys, from the pulpiteers and politicians down to the labor fakirs, and their tool, the "Socialist" party. I cited the trouble on the street railway in New York, where the fakirs admitted they had foreshadowed the trouble four years ago, and yet had not warned the workers to seize the political power so as to use it when the test was to be made. Now we read both sides are preparing for a struggle. the railroad magnates—the "friends" of the working class—are seen going to the Police Department asking "How many officers will you put at certain points prepared to break the heads of those pure and simple 'no-politics-in-the-union' dupes?" The "leaders," on the other hand, are seen "preparing" by delegating the workers to go to those points and put their bare fists against the policeman's club.

That would not be the condition if those workers were drilled by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and backed up by the Socialist Labor Party. We would have had politics in the union, and when the trouble arose, instead of Belmont having the police on his, we would have them on our side. Fighting as we are for such labor organization, we were condemned by the capitalist and his lackeys, and the loudest in such condemnation was the Kangaroo.

Last evening I spoke in Rotterdam Junction; sold ten books and, I believe, did some solid work. The Rotterdam Socialist Club is the name of the organization I addressed. It is not affiliated with any party. I was advised to talk "Socialism" and not say much about parties. Well, I talked enough Socialism to make a basis for seeing if a political party was advocating it. It was easily seen by those present that Republicans and Democrats were not Socialist parties, judging by their actions. My scrapbook was then produced and the facts placed before the club, as to the actions of the "Socialist" party, and to prove that it, like the first two, was not a Socialist party.

The discussion and questions that followed were interesting, and, although the "Socialist" party speakers have been at Rotterdam Junction several times, they will have to answer some Socialist Labor Party questions when they show up again.

One of the club members wanted it understood where he stood. He did not favor corruption and so I pointed out that lots of Democratic and Republican workingmen would tell us the same, but their supporting the old parties was the vital point. The questioner caused me to remember those good-hearted fellows we always find in the Wild West stories of the bandits, going out with the gang and helping to rob the victim, but when it came to disposing of the unfortunate by killing, they protested, but too late. He admitted, when the boys applauded, that the laugh was on him. The member who advised me to talk Socialism said, "Well, boys, we've had lots of good nice talkers here, but this man is the only one to really get down to what we must do. It's the practical work that must be done."

I feel sure a section will be organized there before election.

W. H. Carroll.

A Letter from Dr. Babbitt

On Tuesday, September 6, the Daily People published a lengthy excerpt from a "sermon" by the Rev. Dr. D. R. Babbit, of Brooklyn, under the following heading:

"SHOWS HIS COLORS.

"Sky Pilot Delivers Tirade Against Organized Workers.

"Preacher of the 'Evangel of Peace' Bitterly and Viciously Denounces Workingmen for Interfering With the Capitalists' Profit."

In this "sermon," Dr. Babbit inveighed against the unions for not upholding the individual right to labor, and, in his denunciations, characterized and condemned them as mobs. Said he, substantially, to quote his own words:

"I wish to address myself simply to the matter of the right of a man to contract for his own labor and to fulfill his contract unmolested by unions or other persons. For labor to take the view of selfishly urging its own profits by riot or mob or violence of any kind is to doom itself. I speak as a friend of labor. I have met it in its councils."

Continuing, he gave voice to these statements:

"It is necessary for some one to say this to lift a warning voice and cry aloud in the interests of labor itself. The politician dare not criticise labor, candidates of parties will not imperil votes; trades people fear the loss of custom in doing so. Who, then, must speak the word of sober counsel, of fearless criticism, of just arraignment, if not the clergy?"

The same day the Daily People contained the following editorial:

HOW THE CLERGY LOVES LABOR.

The clergymen, in more instances than one, last Sunday took Labor Day as their theme. Of course, they made the most of the opportunity to make protestations of undying love for the workingman, and to proclaim an abiding interest in his welfare and progress; all this despite the fact that the workingman instinctively stays away from church as he does from a disease-infected house. In order to demonstrate the sincerity of their feelings and the depth of their interest in labor, the clergy dispensed considerable advice. Only a sample of that advice will here be given to show the quality of it all. Labor was told that it must protect the right of the individual to work when and where he wills. What does this mean? It means that labor must regard workingmen as isolated units when seeking employment with the well-organized corporations and trusts, who, through their common financial, commercial and industrial relations and interrelations, are united into a solid organization practically controlling the whole of American life. It means that the puny individual workingman, without wealth, without capital, without influence in church and press, often without an education and most frequently with a family dependent on him, should pit himself, unaided and alone, against the most collosal and perfect economic, political and social machine ever devised by man! And what for? To sustain his liberty? Nay, to make it possible for the capitalist class owning, controlling and directing this vast mechanism to cheat, to rob, and to exploit him more efficiently and with less friction than at present. We are told that the clergy finds it necessary to proclaim this "truth", this "liberty" aloud, as none other dares do it. Bah! The clergy is simply taking its cue from the ultra-capitalist utterances of the New York Sun, Abram S. Hewitt, D. M. Parry, and others, who proclaimed this doctrine long before the clergy dared to echo it. The clergy is, as usual, prostituting itself in the interests of the capitalist class. Its advice to labor is simply a means to further enslave labor. No wonder the workman avoids the church. The clergy is hopelessly on the side of wrong, as it was during chattel slavery, and it will only be found on the side of right after the rest of the community has so firmly established the latter, that it will be impossible for the clergy to combat it any longer.

On Friday, September 9, the Daily People published the following self-explanatory letter and note:

Editor of the Daily People.

Dear Sir:—Some one, presumably from your office, has sent me a marked copy of your issue of Tuesday, September 6, containing an extract from my sermon of Sunday, September 4, on "Mobs and Lynchings a Danger to the True Interests of Labor." Evidently your paper copied the extract from one of the Monday morning New York papers, which gave the part referring to mobs, but did not give the words of appreciation spoken for labor and the justification of all true unionism. Your prefatory remarks on the extract from my sermon and your editorial on "How the Clergy Loves Labor," show not only a strong and unjust bias without any foundation for your bitter attack against the Clergy in general, who are mostly genuine friends of labor, or against myself, who, I fancy, have taken more risks for labor in the past, even to the extent of persecution, than the writer in the "Daily People.". He is not the best friend of labor who is always throwing *bons bons* at it. but he who has a recognition of its essential dignity, usefulness and necessity, tries to help to secure fair wages and fair hours for it, and prevent it from injuring itself or the public.

You are probably not familiar with the inside of a Christian Church, I may be permitted courteously to suggest, nor with the real sympathies of the clergy. It is so much easier for the editor of a workingman's paper to write with acid on the brain, or to fight, like Don Quixote, wind mills of fancy, than to do his duty, go to Church and support Christianity, which has, as I showed in my sermon, made the workingman free.

As you gave only the parts of my sermon pertaining to mobs and the necessity for their suppression, and then drew your hasty inference and made your bitter attack, you will doubtless wish, as a matter of justice, to publish this letter with equal prominence as your attack, and give these portions of the sermon of which you were not aware. As to the real interest and necessity for labor to suppress mobs and lynchings I cannot be too emphatic. The other parts of the sermon are as follows:

"I believe in the right of unionism, in the wisdom and usefulness of labor, having a thorough organization to secure all its proper rights, to protect all its proper privileges, to obtain just wages and fair hours. There is nothing that any fair-minded workingman may claim for unionism with which I am not in agreement. To one at all thoughtful there must be apparent to him that combination of workingmen have greatly advanced the cause of labor. Let me give a case in point, as reported in a periodical the past week:

"A workman whose identity we will protect by calling him Stein, was for twenty years in the employment of a firm belonging to a great combine controlling practically the whole output of its product in the United States. Stein is a quiet, industrious, unusually intelligent, but rather timid man, who had begun work at eleven years of age, and gradually advanced to the highest position in his trade as a workman, where he could earn $4 a day. His theory of life was wholly individualistic. He had no sympathy for the man out of work. Unions, he often declared, were only for those who would not work their best, and any man that would keep sober and attend diligently to business would be able to take care of himself. So he stood aloof from the unions that came and went, and at one time was whipped for "scabbing." Finally, he joined the union. Such a convert would ordinarily be a faithless recruit, but Stein soon learned another lesson.

"One day he came home from work pale and trembling. 'I've got it already. I've been discharged because my right hand trembles. I have worked for the firm for twenty-two years, and now I am thrown out like a worn-out tool, with no more consideration than a cog in a great machine. I am only thirty-five years of age, and on the down road. I have done my best work, earned my best wages, and am an old man in the labor world.'

"The union took up the matter. The shop steward went to the foreman, denounced him for his cruelty, and demanded his reinstatement. The foreman acceded, and Stein has been at work in his old place for two years, giving entire satisfaction. He now says, 'The union has raised our wages twenty-five per cent. But that is the very least it has done. It has reduced our out-put twenty-five per cent. Formerly I would go to work at seven o'clock, and by quarter past seven would be covered with sweat and would keep that up until I came home at night, often working overtime. My health was fast breaking down. Now it is a pleasure to work. But the greatest gain of all is the independence, the feeling of security and knowing that you do not stand alone, and that is worth another fifty per cent. The foremen have now respect for the men. We can go directly to the superintendent of the firm. There is no more favoritism, nor driving, nor cursing, nor whistling at a man. The union is unpopular with the few men who were favorites, but it is popular with the others.'

"Stein is now one of the stewards of the shop, representing the other men in their grievances, and the superintendent says that the union is improving because conservative men are coming into the offices. Those who know Stein can see that the union has made him free."

If we could give the workingman a glimpse of labor in the old un-Christian times, show him the galley slaves, hold up to him the manacled limbs, the fettered hands, point out to him the scars on back and breast where the lash had fallen to raise great welts or start the blood, he would never speak the name of Christ again in oath, or despise his Church. Men are free laborers to-day because Christ loved and died for them. The laborers go to comfortable homes at night and there rest peacefully with wife and children, because Jesus Christ has taken them out of the ancient galley, or slave market, and put a hammer in their hands, or a plane, and bade them freely make a home and living. In ancient times a great factory was owned by capitalists, who, besides the iron and tools, owned the foreman as well as the workingmen as slaves. If there happened to be freed labor it must work side by side with those slaves. 'The mechanics occupation is degrading,' said that Christless past. And consider what Christ has done for the hapless slave! In nearly every country, clime and people, he has struck the manacles from wrist and ankle, and millions look up toward the tenderness of that living Jesus, their best, their closest, their last, dearest, only friend. The farmer, the merchant, the doctor, lawyer, all are debtors to this Christ. 'Farming is more lucrative than grazing,' 'a hired laborer is better than a bought one,' these maxims are but translations into the farmer's language of Christ's gospel. All this freedom for labor, enlightenment, courtesies, securities, guards, and amenities of modern life, all the out-growth of the Christ permeating the social structure, distilling like sacred dew, from age to age, on men and women and children, by the working out of ideals long since taught in that loving Christ!

Dean Richmond Babbitt.

Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Note:—The above letter is published, not only in justice to Dr. Babbitt, but to the Editor of The People, as well. Dr. Babbitt makes some sweeping assertions regarding the latter, but he fails to combat the essential point of the criticism against the clergy made in the editorial, "How the Clergy Loves Labor." That point will be repeated, as it is too important a point to lose sight of amid the dust raised by clerical pettifogging. It is as follows: The clergy insist that labor should protect the right of the individual to work when and where he wills. The practical observance of this right would make the members of the working class a myriad of isolated units, powerless against the compact, skillfully generalled mechanism of capitalism. Dr. Babbitt may protest his love for labor—may cite his speeches in favor of unionism—but as long as he favors such a right, he is digging the foundation from under such unionism and stabbing it in the back. To-day labor is social in character. Labor should, therefore, insist on social and not individual rights.

Now, as to the Editor and the Church. If the Editor writes with an acid brain, that acid is of the Church's own distillation. Like millions of other workingmen the Church has driven the Editor from it, by its hypocritical attitude on the relations of capital and labor. For years, the Editor was a devout High Church Episcopalian, a member of Dr. Morgan Dix's Trinity Church, and a frequent visitor at the parish house. Well does the Editor remember that reverend gentleman's unctuous, catarrhal monotone, as he would defend the prerogatives of the rich against the discontent of the poor, to whom he always counselled conformity and submission. And when the Editor, leaving the powerful influence of the dimly-lighted recesses of Trinity, with its imposing ceremonies and impressive music, looked down Wall Street, and recalled what the latter represents, he saw that the prerogatives of the rich were the prerogatives of robbers, and the conformity and submission advised to the poor was conformity and submission to robbery. He has since, after much reading and careful observation, repudiated the Church as a part of the organized mechanism against which the clergy, taking their cue from the ultra-capitalists, would have the individual working class units pit themselves.

As for Christianity freeing the laborer, we advise Dr. Babbitt to read Morgan's "Ancient Society," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property," and August Bebel's "Woman," preferably the first two. He will find that Christianity is an evolution contemporaneous with material evolution, and more the reflex of the latter than the cause of it.—Ed. The People.]

YONKERS POLITICIANS

ALARMED OVER S. L. P. AGITATION CAUSE ARRESTS AND RE-ARRESTS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 11.—That the local capitalist politicians are becoming alarmed over the systematic propaganda and successful agitation of the Socialist Labor Party in this city, is evidenced by the recently repeated interference of our agitation by the police and the judicial departments.

On Saturday evening, September 3, the S. L. P. held a mass meeting on Getty Square and while the speakers addressed the audience from the platform, Comrade Peter Jacobson passed among the crowd distributing literature. While thus engaged the comrade was approached by a policeman, who ordered him to stop the distribution of the leaflets on the ground that it was violation of a city ordinance which prohibits the distribution of handbills on the street. But Comrade Jacobson continued to distribute the leaflets, then the "cop" took ahold of Jacobson's arm and told him that he was under arrest. He was taken to the police station, amid cheers for the S. L. P. and jeers for the "cop." A few comrades accompanied the arrested comrade, while the meeting went on and the speaker embraced the opportunity to show the deluded workingmen the necessity and their neglect to elect a government of their class, then and not until then will the police act with justice towards the working class.

In about twenty minutes, the arrested comrade returned to the meeting; he was released by the police captain.

We thought this matter settled, but lo, and behold! On the following Monday morning a police officer called at the home of Comrade Jacobson to inform him that he must appear at the court on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock to answer certain charges made against him. Of course, the comrade was certain that no charge could be made against him except in connection with the same case. A queer procedure this, to discharge a man guiltless of any crime or offence, and then a few days later summon him to court to answer the same old groundless charge.

Well, Friday came and the comrade appeared in court accompanied by a few other comrades and Comrade Rathkopf of New York, who acted as attorney for Comrade Jacobson.

The case was called at about nine o'clock and the policeman who had arrested the comrade, charged him with having distributed handbills in the street. The accused, of course, pleaded "not guilty," contending that he was not distributing a handbill, but a newspaper, admitted as such to the mails and devoted to educational purposes. Jacobson had distributed the September issue of the Labor Library, a monthly periodical.

Comrade Rathkopf defended Comrade Jacobson in a manner which bespoke the counsellor fighting for something dearer to him than gold; fighting in defence of labor's cause against the tyranny of capitalist rule. But in vain did he plead for justice; the (un) learned judge, in spite of the convincing argument of Comrade Rathkopf, found the defendant guilty of misdemeanor, but he dared not impose a sentence, which was suspended.

We cannot and will not accept this decision as it would prevent us from acting within our legal rights and distributing any literature in the future. The case will be appealed.

In connection with the above decision the judge declared that we had a right to place a pile of leaflets on the platform and invite the audience to come and take them. I mention the fact now for it will be seen further on that we were again interfered with by a "blue-coat" who presumed to know more about the law than the judge.

Last night, Saturday, the Socialist Labor Party held a rousing mass meeting again on Getty Square. Comrade R. W. Gaffney as chairman opened the meeting at eight o'clock. He urged upon the assembled mass of over 300 workingmen the necessity of political and economic organization of the working class in order to abolish capitalism and wage slavery, and before he introduced the next speaker the chairman spoke briefly but forcibly about the attempt of the police and judge to curb our work of agitation.

The chairman then introduced Comrade Santee of New York. Santee delivered an able address. In a masterly style he traced the development of capitalism from its inception to the present time. He called attention to the great industrial revolution which has taken place in the last century; how the tools of wealth production have changed from crude and simple hand tools to the gigantic machines of to-day, and how, with this gradual development of the machine, there has also developed a class which has got in possession of this machinery and also a class which is propertiless and entirely dependent on the class which owned the tools. These two classes are the capitalist and the working classes. The speaker made clear the antagonism of economic interests between these two classes; the struggle in which both are involved.

Speaking of the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class the speaker entered into a discussion of the trade union question. He pointed out, with convincing illustrations, that so long as production was carried on with simple tools, and mechanical and artistic skill were of much importance, when production was carried on on a small scale and there were many small employers, it was possible for the working class, through the trades union, to win better conditions, but with the concentration of capital into the hands of a very small class of capitalists, in brief, with the advent of the modern trust, the pure and simple trades union has become a powerless weapon.

The speaker held his audience spellbound, and in the middle of his argument, he paused a few minutes to introduce the pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" and in a minute he sold twenty-five pamphlets, all we had on hand.

After that he proceeded with his address and the crowd stayed to listen till the end.

When Comrade Santee had finished, the chairman announced that there was literature on hand to be given away free, but according to the ruling of the city judge they must take it from the pile themselves. The crowd immediately rushed to the platform for a leaflet, when suddenly a "cop" rushed forward and declared that no leaflets can be taken. The crowd of workingmen stood amazed at the brazen act of the policeman and from all sides could be heard the remark that "If it was a Republican or Democratic meeting nothing would be said."

Comrade Ed. McCormick happened to stand near the platform and the leaflets when the crowd made a rush for them, and the officer ordered him to stop the taking of literature. McCormick was not appointed a committee to attend to the distribution of the leaflets, but he informed the policeman that according to the decision of the judge the audience can come and help themselves. The leaflets were grabbed up in a hurry and the policeman placed Comrade McCormick under arrest. At the police station he was let out under a bail of $200 to appear in court Sunday morning for trial. Comrade Sweeney furnished the bail.

This morning, Comrade McCormick accompanied by about fifteen militant S. L. P. men, appeared in court at eight o'clock. The case was called but the officer failed to appear to make the charge, and the judge therefore adjourned the case until Monday morning. We all left the court house, and turning around the first street corner we saw the policeman who made the arrest and we requested him to come up to court and make his charge, so that we could get the matter off our hands as soon as possible. He agreed to come and we forthwith returned to the court house again in full force. The policeman charged the comrade with unlawfully giving out literature, but he had to admit also that the audience rushed for it themselves. Comrade McCormick admitted that literature had been supplied and the crowd helped themselves. Of course, the judge had to dismiss the comrade for lack of evidence of unlawful conduct, and the policeman was lectured to be more careful in his duties.

The capitalist class is trembling in its boots, but it will tremble more, for the Socialist Labor Party is in the fight to a finish.

J. F.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Sections and correspondents will please take notice that the city authorities have changed the name of Champlain street to COLUMBUS street. The number has remained the same: 193. All correspondence should therefore from now on be addressed:

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, O.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

PUTS IN A WEEK OF LIVELY AGITATION FOR THE S. L. P.

Visit of State Organizer Henry Jager Gives Great Impetus to Local Work—Successful Meetings Held in Braddock, E. Pittsburg, Wilmerding and Homestead.

(Special Correspondence.)

Braddock, Pa., Sept. 8.—Allegheny County had a lively time for over a week, while Comrade Henry Jager, our State Organizer, was here. We need more such weeks, and hope soon to have them. On Saturday, August 21, while the writer was on the box at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, Comrade Jager came along and was soon mounted on the timber. He made a ringing speech to a large audience. We sold some books and gave out some Weeklies, and got two six-month subs for the Weekly People.

On Monday night we had it again at East Pittsburg, and sold 15 "What Means This Strike?" and got two yearly and two half-yearly subs to the Weekly People. The crowd was unusually large and attentive.

From East Pittsburg on Tuesday evening we went to Kangaroo-Kanglet freak town, known as Wilmerding, the home of fusion Billy Adams. This was the banner meeting of the series.

After the writer opened the meeting and threw down the gage of battle, he introduced Comrade McConnell, who dealt with the local features of our fight with the freaks, and poured hot shots into the tin god of Wilmerding, Adams by name. Then Jager got on to the lumber pile, and for one and one-half hours did ample justice to the principles of our Party. He traced the development of the capitalist system from its very dawn down to the present day; he showed the wage slaves the crookedness of all the political parties, and in a masterly way pounded the stuffing out of the bogus Socialist party. At the conclusion of Jager's speech, questions were allowed, and then the fun started. One of Billy's friends wanted to know if we were not a dead party, with just a few sore heads that never amounted to anything nor never would, McConnell, Markley and a few more? Then he continued, "Why don't u stop your kicking and come into the ial Democracy. The Socialist Labor arty will never amount to anything?"

Jager was equal to the occasion. He showed that the question wasn't one of numbers but of principle. If numbers was the criterion the questioner ought to join the Republican or Democratic party. Then Jager proceeded to show how the so-called Social Democracy of this country violates the principles of Socialism by its fusions and deals with the old parties and labor fakirs. He cited Carey, Eichman, Hayes, Banford, Debs, et al., and made clear, from the American Labor Union Journal, that the bogus Socialist alias Social Democratic party was committed to scab-herding.

Comrades, we started our meeting at 8 o'clock sharp, and it was after 11 when we got out of Wilmerding that night. Things were so interesting that men asked us to stop all night, and "when will you come again?"

Next we held forth at Homestead and had a very large crowd which stood and listened until near 11 o'clock. As there were no questions asked, we left for Braddock. We sold some books and some of the prepaid cards at this and all the meetings. All our pamphlets were sold. Jager had some, of which we sold 9 at our next meeting at Wilkensburg.

Braddock had two very well attended meetings and Wilmerding will not forget the two that we held there.

I would say that Jager leaves a good impression. I could wish that there were many more like him to champion the cause of the working class. We are on the firing line, holding three meetings each week. We will keep up the good work, and know that the future is ours, if all the members and all the sympathizers, all who read The People, get out to those meetings (which are advertised on another page).

If you want freedom, fight for it; vote for it; strike for it; do all that you can for it; and I would, as a means to this end, suggest just this little for all members, all that are earnest: to make it a point to get at least one subscriber for the Weekly People every month. If all do that, we would soon be in a position to keep a whole corps of organizers in the field ALL THE TIME. So I say, comrades and readers of our party press, let us get that one new sub., just one every month. Of course, get 100 if you can, but be sure each member gets one each month and you would wonder at the progress of the organization in a very short time. If all will bend to and get subs all will be well. E. R. M.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AGITATION.

BERGEN COUNTY NEARING ORGANIZATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Hackensack, N. J., is not lagging behind in the present campaign. Another successful open air meeting held last night and opened by Comrade Aiazzone of West Hoboken, bore evidence of the interest the wage workers of our town begin to take in the arguments presented for their consideration by the militant S. L. P.

At eight o'clock a crowd commenced to gather around A. L. Sorchtleben's entertainment ground, which we secured for the occasion. When the lights were turned on full the local brass band, among whom we have a few sympathizers, favored us with some music, which, naturally, helped to stir up the neighborhood.

The platform was beautifully decorated with the portraits of our standard-bearers—Corregan and Cox.

Comrade Julius Eck of Hoboken, spoke for about an hour and a half, adequately and systematically expounding the principles of the S. L. P. and its attitude toward the vital questions of the day. He asserted that the only issue that confronts us is the labor problem, and that the only solution is the complete overthrow of capitalism, with all its attendant evils.

Showing up the record of the old parties, which are dripping from head to foot with the blood of the working class, he pointed out the hollowness, the insincerity of their pretences and the mockery of their manufactured "issues."

He also cited some of well chosen anecdotes illustrating the folly of those who hope to ameliorate their condition through that brand of trades unionism which declares that the interests of the worker who is fleeced, are identical with the interests of the capitalist who fleeces him.

Repudiating the objections against Socialism made by the capitalist press and politicians—which purposely misrepresent our cause and then severely criticise the misrepresentation—he held up to contempt the so-called respectability and morality of the ruling class—the white-washed sepulchre, which appears attractive on the outside while the inside is foul and unclean.

When an opportunity for questions was given a certain "ward heeler" attempted to cause some disturbance by asking one absurd thing over and over again, using in the meantime some slanderous and abusive language, but only to find himself the laughing stock of the audience.

A good many leaflets were distributed and quite a few pamphlets were sold.

After the meeting, groups of men were discussing about the S. L. P., and its candidates till late at night.

One or two more meetings and our dream of forming a section in Bergen County will become a reality.

Isaac Goldman.

Hackensack, N. J., September 4.

BOSTON ACTIVITY PERMANENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That Section Boston's arousal from its former apathy was not a spasmodic attempt, is evidenced by the increasing success of our out-door meetings. The fruits of the meeting last Sunday were forty-three pamphlets and twenty-five copies of the Weekly People sold, and sixteen subscribers secured for the Weekly People, and all this without the distribution of our leaflet, owing to police restrictions. Still better results are hoped for in the next letter.

F. J. Boyle, Secretary,
Agitation Committee.

Boston, September 5.

THE TREAD OF THE APPROACHING REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night (Saturday), the Twenty-third Assembly District held forth at 125th and Manhattan streets, to an audience numbering between 150 and 200 people.

Comrade Popper acted as chairman. After a few preliminary remarks he introduced Comrade C. Chase of Colorado, as the first speaker. Chase's forceful explanations on the outrages committed in that State met with keen appreciation on the part of the adulence. It was evident, even to the casual observer, that the lesson taught by capitalism had gone home to stay.

The next speaker was H. A. Santee, who dwelt most lucidly upon the economic situation of the day. His remarks were so pointed that here and there could be heard such ejaculations as "By Jove, that is plain!" and "Great God, but the time cannot be far away when an organization that utters such palpable truths will surely sweep the country," and many more to the same strain.

On the whole it was a most successful meeting and if the conduct evidenced by the workingmen present is any criterion, we can, in the words of Lasalle, hear distinctly the approaching tread of the Social Revolution.

Sixteen pamphlets were sold and about 500 leaflets were distributed.

G. Popper, Chairman,
Twenty-third Assembly District.

New York City, September 5.

RECRUITS WON AT MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Another successful meeting was held by the Thirtieth Assembly District at Eighty-fourth street and Second avenue, Friday evening. Comrade Haupt the first speaker dwelt principally on the different capitalist political parties and told his audience to beware of the so-called "Socialist" party, with its middle class platform. Comrade Moscowitz followed, showing the classes in society, and that the capitalist class does not produce wealth, but that the working class produce all the wealth and is allowed to starve.

Ten pamphlets were sold, one subscription for the Weekly People was secured and two applications for membership to join the party were received.

E. Elias.

New York, Sept. 3.

NO MORE FOOLING FOR THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Yesterday I spent the day in the City of Warsaw, distributing the address of the State Committee, platform, ticket, etc. I visited the mills, wagon, foundry, bending, pickle, pulley, heading, and other factories, and found the workers all eager to get our literature.

I received a welcome everywhere and observed that the "old parties" are breaking all to pieces. Only one man tried to run a bluff on me, while two years ago I would get it at every turn.

The following instance illustrates the changed condition:—Meeting Mr. Nye, two years ago, I asked him to sign a petition to the board of election commissioners to get ballots printed, when he said, "You'd better quit fooling your time away and come and help elect Bryan and save the country," and other expressions of like import. I met him again yesterday, shook his hand and slipped a leaflet into it, which he eagerly accepted, and said, "No more fooling with me. I am glad you gave that to me."

I passed on and in about an hour met him again and he said, "Say, give me three or four more of them leaflets. I have a few friends that I want to have read them."

I distributed six or seven hundred leaflets, and I know from the audible and silent expression of the people, that I have done a good day's work.

Fraternally,
O. P. Stoner.

Claypool, Ind., September 7.

AGITATION IN VERMONT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have secured eleven subs to the Weekly People here. I am mailing about twenty copies per week of Weekly People to workingmen in Springfield, Vt., a town of some 3,000 or 4,000 population. In a few weeks I shall put in a day or two there in an attempt to get subs. I am going to keep a-pounding there all that my limited means will allow.

There is a "local" of the bogus concern located there. Have talked with some of the "main push" among them. A queer bunch. None of them had heard of the S. L. P. All feed on "Appeal to Reason" slush.

One told me that the "Socialist" party had a larger vote than the S. L. P. This was some time after I had began to stir them up. Said we were both traveling in the same direction and he was going to stay with the largest crowd. Asked him if S. L. P. should have largest vote soon if he would transfer his support to them without investigating any further. Said he would. No use spending further breath on him.

'Nother one said when I asked him why he didn't give support to Brown of Hartford, Conn., by his presence on the stand, that he wasn't going to "get up there" for some one might ask him something about Socialism or why he was a Socialist and he would then be stuck.

E. Claflin.

Perkinsville, Vt., August 29.

Agitation in New York and vicinity continues unabated. Subscribe for the Daily People, 1 dollar for three months, in order to get full reports.

HOBOKEN OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Wednesday, September 21, 8 p. m.. Willow, corner Seventh streets. Speaker, Harvey A. Santee.

Wednesday, September 28, at Willow corner Eleventh streets. Speaker, E. Gallo of West Hoboken.

PATERSON OPEN AIR MEETING.

Section Passaic County will hold an open air meeting on the corner of Main and Van Houten street, Paterson, on Monday, September 19, eight p. m. sharp. Speaker, August Gilhaus of New York.

DEBS IN ERIE

HE REPUDIATES HIS PARTY AND THE PURE AND SIMPLERS REPUDIATE HIM.

Denounces the Fakirs Upheld by Both—Expresses His Delight to Answer Questions, But Changes Feeling When Jager Asks One—Socialist Labor Party Profits From His Coming.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 6.—In order to attempt "the forlorn hope" the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party of this city, held a picnic at Four Mile Creek, one of the pleasure resorts where the working people are in the habit of gathering on certain occasions, which is going decidedly against them since the pure and simplers have withdrawn their support. These bogus "Socialists" secured a date from the "great and only 'Gene' Debs," who was extensively advertised to speak on the occasion. His picture was displayed in almost every store window in the city, and, upon a number of smaller cards, he was advertised as "the working class candidate."

The unions held their outing at Ashtabula. They caused the following, which shows conclusively that they have got enough of the Kangaroo brand of Socialism, to be published:

"Editor Evening Herald:

"The officers of the Central Labor Union and the committee in charge of the Labor Day celebration of the Central Labor Union, desire to correct a premeditated rumor that is being industriously circulated by interested parties.

"There is only one Labor Day picnic, and that picnic is to be held by the trade organizations of Erie at Woodland Beach Park, Ashtabula.

"There is to be a picnic at Four Mile Creek, and no one disputes the right of the parties giving it to hold such a picnic, but when this picnic at the creek is billed and advertised as 'a grand Labor Day picnic,' and the promoters have not honor enough to advertise it under its right name, it is time some one did this for them.

"This 'Labor Day picnic' at the creek is nothing more nor less than a 'Socialistic picnic,' pure and simple; run by the local Socialist party, managed by the leaders, boosted by the name of a prominent Socialist speaker, and as such should be so called.

"Let there be at least a semblance of decency in all organizations. The labor movement in Erie has suffered, and been severely handicapped by the peanut politicians, who have assumed the leadership of this Socialist political movement. Their reign in the Central Labor Union was cut off clean in April last. Now they bob up like a stick that has been thrown into water and shout in letters bold, 'Grand Labor Day Picnic.'

"Friends of the laboring union man, and the union man, yourself, remember these people are trading on your reputation. Go to the Creek, if you desire, on next Monday, but go with the knowledge that the 'Labor Day' there is nothing but a political mass meeting, nothing more. Your own movement, the unions of Erie, as organizations, have nothing to do with it. Our 'picnic' for once, is to be held on the same plan and in same style that a majority of the business men are privileged to hold theirs, we are going on an excursion away from home a few miles.

"Politics at the Creek.

"Unions and Union men at Woodland Beach Park. Trains leave Union Depot at 8, 8.30 and 12.30.

"ERIE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
"JACOB MADLEHIER, Pres.
"G. E. NOBLE, Sec."

As Comrade Jager was to be with us on the same date (September 5), Section Erie issued the enclosed challenge, which was published in The Herald, Times and the Dispatch:

"Mr. J E. Perry, Secretary Local Erie,
Socialist Party.

"Dear Sir:—

"In view of the fact that Eugene V. Debs, the nominee of the Socialist party for President is to speak in this city on September 5, and as he has been extensively advertised as 'the working class candidate,' for this and many other reasons, Section Erie, Socialist Labor Party, in meeting assembled, issues the following challenge for a joint debate between Eugene V. Debs, or any other member of the Socialist party, and H. Jager of New York, or some other representative of the Socialist Labor Party, on the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Socialist party is not a working class organization, that its methods, tactics, etc., are directly opposed to the interest of the working class, and instead of being a benefit to the working class stands for their further degradation.

"By authority of Section Erie, S. L. P.
"Jeremiah Devine,
"345 W. Fourth Street,
"Erie, Pa."

The local secretary of the Kangs informed me that the challenge was "consigned to the waste basket." This speaks volumes for a party claiming to be a "Socialist" organization.

However, Comrade Jager arrived on Saturday, September 3, and addressed a large and interested crowd on our usual corner.

Monday, the majority of Section Erie concluded to go to hear "Mr. Debs of Indiana," as he had been advertised to speak, at 4.30 p. m.

Well, we went, and in the middle of his speech, Debs accused the leaders of the pure and simple unions of being fakirs. He then stated that he was always glad to answer questions, whereupon Jager asked him if he understood him right, to which Debs replied, yes.

"Then," said Jager, "why do you oppose the S. L. P.?" Debs answered promptly: "I am not discussing the S. L. P., and furthermore, I asked for questions, not for a speech."

Debs continued his speech, remarking "If I have made your shoe feel uncomfortable, it is not my fault." He talked about two hours. At the conclusion of Deb's discourse, and at the request of some of the Debsites, Jager took the platform and started to explain that the reason why Debs would not answer the question put to him.

This was too much for the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, to stand for and there was quite a tumult, especially as Jager had told the audience that "Debs was just as much of a fakir as Gompers or Mitchell."

At this juncture, August Kleinke, who was formerly business agent for the C. L. U., undertook to put Jager off the platform. He was, of course, reinforced by two policemen, who were politely informed that Jager had been invited to take the stand, and that he had it in writing.

The police departed, and a bogus "Socialist" came up to us and ordered us off the grounds. We informed him that as we were upon public property we would go when we got ready and not before.

Many people gathered around us. We told them we would hold a meeting at Twelfth and State streets at eight p. m., and we did. Needless to state it was the most successful meeting that has been held in Erie since Comrade Cox was here on his way to the national convention.

One man expressed his intentions of joining the S. L. P. Comrade Jager told me that he secured a sub for the Weekly People and two others promised the writer that they would also subscribe.

Jager left here for Wilmerding this morning.

Jeremiah Devine.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

Received for the Affair for the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

For the affair for the benefit of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the German Party Organ, which is to be held next fall (after the election), the following presents have been received to date:

Previously acknowledged, 90 presents.

Received since last acknowledgement: A. Friend, Peoria Ill., one pair hand-knitted stockings, one pair hand knitted mittens, one tidy crocket work. Oscar W. Neebe, Chicago, Ill., cash $5. Frank Kunz, Chicago, Ill., cash $5; X. Bachman, St. Louis, "History of Socialism" (German) by Karl Kautsky, vol I.; one penholder with carved Indian head. Joe Reiman, Cleveland, O., "Die Neue Zeit", vol. 1888, bound. Ludwig Fliedner, Cleveland, O., large coffee urn. Mrs. J. Heidenreich, Cleveland, O., one German beer mug; two lady's handkerchiefs; one flower vase. Several comrades, San Antonio, Texas, per Frank Leitner, two lady's handkerchiefs, Mexican drawn work. "Nemo," Cleveland, O., four towels, three aprons. Mrs. Ludwing Hauser, Cleveland, O., elegant sopha pillow. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foerster, Cleveland, O., large jardiniere, shaving mug and brush, fine coffee cup and saucer. Werner Neuhs, Cleveland, O., patented flatiron with gas self heating, two coffee cups and saucers. Mrs. John Erben, Cleveland, O., two tidies, crocket work, flower pattern, hand work. B. Rapp, Utica, N. Y., book, "Karl Henckell, Buch der Freiheit."

Total up to date 114 presents.

A great many more presents have been promised. Those lady members and sympathizers who intend to make some handwork for this affair as well as all members and party organizations will please send on their presents as soon as possible as we are about to have the tickets printed.

The Management, Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland O.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself, while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resoluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the inititation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee Massachusetts S. L. P., held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Sunday, August 28. Called to order by the chairman, Delegate Greenman of Boston. Roll call showed all present but Neilsen of Woburn, and Quirk of Lynn.

Communications:—From Lowell, ordering stamps and sending money for the secretary fund. Stamps sent. Correspondence accepted and filed. From Lowell, on agitation meetings. Secretary ordered to write Section Lowell stating why the present schedule was adopted and asking that they see that the next meeting is advertised, and held without fail. From Lowell, on State leaflet. Filed. From Somerville, ordering stamps, etc., relating the work done in organizing city committee, and on State leaflet. Stamps sent; correspondence filed. From New Bedford, sending funds for party work. Filed, and receipt for money sent. From Matt Lechner, on his recent trip to Easthampton, Mass., giving details as to conditions, etc. Accepted and filed. From Everett, on caucuses. Filed. From Boston, on State leaflet. Filed. From national secretary, Henry Kuhn, sending 100 due stamps. Accepted and filed.

Comrade Boyle stated the particulars relating to the meeting which was stopped by the police in Hayes' Square, Charlestown, stating the subsequent action of Section Boston, which intends to hold meetings in this square later, and requesting that secretary be sent to speak at the first meeting held in this place. Stevens also spoke on the matter, stating his position in detail.

Ordered that the request of Boston be granted, and that Comrade Stevens be held blameless for the occurrence, he having acted in good faith under the circumstances.

Report of secretary accepted.

Report of committee to make recommendations to conference as to changes in our State committee, accepted and referred to the conference.

Entertainment committee reports that it will meet August 19. Accepted as progress.

Treasurer of picnic of July 16 reports that he has paid secretary $47, on account of same. Report accepted.

Auditing committee ordered to meet Saturday, September 3, and audit the books, etc.

Special meeting ordered for Sunday, September 4.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary,
Massachusetts S. L. P.

SPECIAL EDITION, GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

The issue of our German party organ of October 8th, will be a very effective special agitation edition and should reach as many German workingmen as possible. The front page will show a striking allegorical illustration together with the pictures of our presidential candidates. This special edition will contain a translation of Comrade De Leon's "Burning Question of Trades Unionism", a special article on the "Difference," and other good articles. Bundle rates are as follows: 50 copies or less 1 cent per copy; 100—95 cents; 200—$1.75; 300—$2.55; 400—$3.20; 500—$3.75; 600 or more copies, per 100 70 cents.

Orders, with cash, must be sent not later than October 3rd.

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

COMMENDED TO THE CLERGY.

He that is not with me is against me; he that gathereth not with me scattereth.—Luke XI., 23.

When I die I wish but two words written on my tombstone—"Infidel" and "Traitor." Infidel to a church that could be at peace in the presence of sin; traitor to a government that was a magnificent conspiracy against justice.—Wendell Phillips.

JEROME FOR GOVERNOR.

It is to laugh! What? Why, the proposition to run Jerome for Governor, on the ground that he is cut out for the job of exposing the grafters at Albany! Jerome, the man who exposed the red light district, and is now hand in glove with Tammany, the patron saint of the red light, cut out for the job of exposing graft at Albany!—ha, ha, excuse us while we laugh, the idea is irresistibly funny in some phases! Jerome, the man who drafted the Prince law making the bribery of a walking delegate a misdemeanor—a law which will deter the briber from "squealing" on the bribed—he cut out for the job of exposing graft at Albany!—say, that's too rich—excuse us while we get rid of a few more explosive guffaws and ease up our aching sides a little. Ah, the politicians are funny fellows, but their game is a serious one, nevertheless. They want to expose one gang of grafters at Albany, in order that another gang may get the grocery and other contracts, constituting the graft. Any "moral reformer," tried and true, will do for the purpose, especially if he's strenuous and a good jaw smith.

SWALLOW ECHOES A FALLACY.

The Rev. Dr. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for President, is not likely to secure an election, and, consequently, he will not be taken seriously by many. But for all that, the Dr. is worthy of notice. He has just given expression to some views on the relations of capital and labor which do not make prohibition the remedy, and which also echoes some fallacious economic ideas that ought to be punctured. These ideas are eight in number. The first and foremost, which will be the only one considered as a sample of them all, is as follows:

> First—Where capital, individual or incorporated, defies law by becoming a producer—as in the coal, oil, lumber and grain fields of the country—as well as a common carrier, as have most of the railroads, it works irreparable injury to individual producers, to labor and to the great and otherwise undefined but comprehensive class known as consumers."

This theory of the defiance of law by capital becoming both a producer and common carrier, is another variation of "the Greed of Capital" theory. From this arises all its villainies, defiances, encroachments, etc. The fact of the matter is, primarily, that "the Greed of Capital" is an effect—it is caused by that first law of human society: self-preservation. Corporations extend their activities in order to prevent the destruction of their industries and investments. The sugar trust enters the coffee industry to defeat a competitor whose capital is drawn from that industry. The shoe manufacturers open retail stores to provide outlets through which they survive, competitively speaking. And so with the "common carriers"—the railroads and their defiance of law in becoming producers. Railroads engage in coal, oil, lumber and grain to provide profitable feeders for themselves, while at the same time preventing the construction of competing coal, oil, lumber and grain carrying lines. In brief, Capital finds it necessary, in order to preserve itself, to expand in all directions, buttressing itself on all sides by ever greater ramifications and accumulations. To speak of defiance of law, under such circumstances, is to misunderstand the organic nature of capitalism, which, despite the statutes prescribing and limiting it, marches ever onward to the concentration of all capital, that will lead, eventually, to the wiping out of "individual producers" and the inauguration of Socialism.

THE MODERN HESSIANS.

The arrival in New York City of James Farley of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and his gang of strike breakers, brings conspicuously to the fore a peculiarly modern industrial phenomenon. We like to dilate upon "the mercenary Hessians" who, for the sake of the cold cash derived therefor from King George, aided in the attempt to prevent this country from securing its liberty and independence. "The mercenary Hessians" are insignificant, when compared to Farley and his assistants. They, for pay, aid in the attempt to prevent their own fellow workingmen and countrymen from gaining their liberty and independence. Unlike "the mercenary Hessians" they have not the plea of ignorance, different nativity and political aspirations to palliate their unprincipled conduct. They are, accordingly, an infinitely worse abomination!

According to an account printed in a leading Chicago newspaper, during the recent street railway troubles there, Farley is able to command within 24 hours an army of thirty thousand men, 400 of whom are crack marksmen. No doubt, Farley has connections with the numerous so-called detective agencies throughout the country, that are also engaged in furnishing strike breakers.

A capitalist newspaper of this city speaks of the strike breakers as "unreliable and restless." This faint condemnation by a sheet which justifies their use, indicates that the strike breakers are worse than described. And so they are. A dare-devil, adventurous and, frequently, criminal, lot, their method of procedure, as described by deliable eye-witnesses, is plain. They provoke violence, making it possible thereby to end the strike with force, and to arrest the most active on trumped up charges. Their coming is always prepared by the capitalist press, which dwells on "the threatening attitude" of the unions, when a strike is anticipated, thus adroitly creating a condition of mind favorable to the strike breakers when they begin their dirty work.

It is appalling to think that these modern Hessians are possible in modern society. Neither police nor workmen, unreliable and dangerous, ready to imperil the existence of the social fabric for a few paltry dollars and a dare-devil love of adventure, they are likely to become the unscrupulous tools of unscrupulous capitalists, and develop into a social menace. Fortunately, our fore-fathers knew how to deal with the Hessians of old. Time, no doubt, will show that their successors are no less competent to handle the Hessians of to-day, should social safety demand it.

The "victory" on the "L" grows in beauty. Not only were the motormen unsuccessful in getting $3.50 for a nine-hour day. Not only were they compelled to accept a rate of wages lower than they were willing to compromise on, give an additional hour, and relinquish restrictions on physical examinations, which can be used to their detriment, but they were also compelled to "throw down" the Amalgamated Association, by signing an agreement for three years. This will prevent them from going out on strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated, when the latter renews its demands next March. Belmont played the craft strugglers against one another, and beat them all. That was a victory for fair!

Dr. Mac Arthur declares "strikes are a relic of barbarism." It would be more historical to call them a product of capitalism. Strikes are decidedly modern.

With English and Italian electrical engineers, and Austrian commercial men touring this country, the Americanization of European industry, will receive quite an impetus!

The action of the Leeds Trade Union Congress in cheering the name of King Edward and vaunting his praises, is nauseating. How the bodies of the old Chartists must have turned in their graves. To think that such a congress represents the working class! It's sickening!

THE MORAL OF THE MEAT STRIKE.

The end of the meat strike at the packers' terms, should serve to convince even the most profound believer in pure and simpledom of the futility of its underlying principles. Occurring in the midst of an industrial depression, when the law of supply and demand was plainly in favor of the employers, the strike was bound to end disastrously, despite a high and sympathetic state of organization and the assistance afforded by the independents. As long as labor is a merchandise, subject to supply and demand, the capitalists will win when the supply is in their favor, which is more frequently than otherwise the case. Labor must cease being a merchandise. It must cease being subject to the same laws governing the price of pork chops, and raise itself to the position which its functions in society demand. It must abolish the wages system which prevents this possibility, by becoming the owner of the instruments of production. To continue to adhere to a unionism that supports the wages system, and then attempt to combat the inevitable workings of that system, at the most inopportune time, is suicidal, as the end of the meat strike too plainly demonstrates. True unionism declares the wages system must go, and the ownership of capital by labor must take its place. Such unionism is Socialist unionism—the unionism of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is supported and upheld by the Socialist Labor Party!

UNIONISM'S CRISIS ONCE MORE.

Within the past week two capitalist newspapers, following the lead established in the discussion on the impending crisis in unionism by the Gompers' labor fakirs, have taken as the subjects for editorial discourse: "A Critical Period for Labor" and "Unionism's Danger." Stripped of the rehearsal of facts showing the big defeats suffered recently by unionism, these editorials attribute the present predicaments of unionism to two causes, viz., a failure to recognize the principles involved in the open shop and a lack of definiteness in aim and objects. To the practical unionist these wise diagnoses are not apt to appeal unqualifiedly. To such a unionist the dangers of unionism at present arise from the fact that, owing to the depression, the supply of labor is far greater than the demand. Under the circumstances any kind of a fight, whether bogus or bona fide, must be a losing fight for labor and a victory for capital. When, however, industrial activity is again renewed and the demand for labor increases, the prospects of success become more numerous. Every industrial depression is disastrous to labor. Wages fall, unempoyment increases, and the necessities of earning a living under any and all circumstances break down organization and produce the chaos of a retreating army. With the resumption of industry solidiarity becomes more desirable, possible and practical. The same papers that are now writing on "unionism's danger," will be waxing hot under the collar in a year or two on "The Ever Increasing Arrogance of Unionism," as they did two years ago, when conditions were more favorable to labor. Then will Gompersism be in clover again, unless the Socialist unionist makes the most of present conditions to advance Socialist unionism.

A STEPPING STONE FOR CAPITAL.

During the first years of the present century there was much agitation in this country in favor of a department of Labor, with representation in the President's Cabinet. It was claimed in "labor circles" that such a department would be of great benefit to labor, especially, if Gompers or Mitchell was the Secretary. This agitation was taken up by Mark Hanna, who suggested that the idea be made more comprehensive, so as to include commerce. This suggestion was adopted; the Department of Commerce and Labor was created, and Cortelyou, later Metcalf, were made Secretaries, and as such have taken their places in the cabinet. The department has never done anything of value for labor, in fact, it has succeeded in making labor conspicuous by its absence, while displaying unbounded zeal for commerce, that is, capital. Now comes the Trade Union Congress meeting at Leeds, England. It wants a "Minister of Labor, with Cabinet rank." This "Minister of Labor" is to be intrusted with the administration of labor enactments, and to collect and use such information as the various consuls could supply in relation to labor legislation abroad. He is also to be responsible for taking the initiative on questions such as the adoption of new machinery, or in respect to such as "the attempted cornering of raw material." Of course, England is not America, but it is capitalistic, just as America is. It is therefore probable that the Leeds Trades Unions are simply being used as the American trades unions were. With such a thing as the initiative on the question of corners—which will meet with the approval of the textile capitalists who are suffering from a corner on cotton—as a wedge, it is likely that the plan will be made "more comprehensive", a la Hanna, and the Department of Labor, and Labor will be used as a capitalist stepping stone again. History repeats itself in divers places.

COMPETITION VS. MONOPOLY.

The fight now raging between the Salt Trust and the Independents is well worth watching. It throws considerable light on the value of competition as a cure for monopoly. This fight is not being waged by the Independents against the trust, but by the trust against the Independents. Some time ago the trust collected through jobbers, statistics on the probable demands of the market. Then it flooded the market in excess of the requirements of the latter, causing prices to fall beyond the safety point for the Independents. The latter are now talking of combining and coming to an agreement with the trust, but the prospects are that the trust will force the Independents to the wall, and absorb the best of them at sacrifice figures. Whichever way the battle goes, monopoly will triumph, and with competition's aid!

This fact is of prime importance just now! The workingman is told by the free-trade Democrat and the anti-trust Republican, that competition from abroad and through the enforcement of anti-trust legislation, will prevent and destroy monopoly; yet, as we see from the above, competition instead of destroying monopoly augments it. Not only is this seen in the above but it is also seen in the history of the growth of monopoly in both free trade England and protection countries, as reflected in their anti-monopoly laws and the growth of combinations responsible for them. Monopoly grows ever stronger, in spite of competition, whether industrial or law made.

To the workingman inclined to embrace the competitive cure for monopoly, whether advanced by free trade Democracy or Anti-trust Republicanism, these facts are earnestly commended. They testify to the correctness of the Socialist conclusion, that monopoly is a product of competition; and that the only way to remedy it, is to permit it to logically develop into Socialism, when society will take over the monopolies and operate them for the benefit of its members, instead of permitting them to be operated for the benefit of the few capitalists owning them, as at present.

MR. ASTOR.

Mr. Astor, the expatriated man of millions, has come back to his native country. It would be highly pleasant if Mr. Astor would tell us, in the terms of capitalist economists, how he, by "his own industry and frugality," can acquire millions of dollars annually in a country three thousand miles from his place of residence? Mr. Astor might also, while he is at it, give an account of the manner in which he, "by his minute attention to the details of his vast properties," realizes enormous wealth, when it is a physical impossibility, owing to the distance intervening between him and them, for him to look after or know of those details? Mr. Astor might—but pshaw! What's the use of asking Mr. Astor to expose the robbery of others' labor, from which the capitalists profit? He wouldn't do it. Besides it's unnecessary. The contradictions between capitalist theory and fact, as shown in his case, as they are also in the case of the entire capitalist class, speak for themselves. Enough said!

What has become of the building trade strike? Have the employers won out, or is it being eclipsed by other industrial matters?

The Labor Day issue of the Cleveland Citizen contains a half-page advertisement of the Standard Oil Co. Is this a case of "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours"?

The epidemic of crime now startling New York, is prevalent in other large cities, especially in Chicago. The bad industrial conditions in the metropolis of the West, with its thousands of desperate unemployed, are held responsible for it.

Harriman is reported optimistic over the business outlook. In the meanwhile failures continue to increase.

The Conciliation Board has gone to meet Judge Gray—and defeat for the miners.

The Peace Congress convenes at an inappropriate time. It should adjourn until after the war is over, to make more headway.

Tim Woodruff, Republican gubernatorial aspirant, and Typewriter and Salt Trust capitalist, will make a good counterpart of Daniel Lamont, the prospective Democratic gubernatorial candidate. They are two of a kind, in that both are for, of and by the trusts

BISHOP HEBON ON LABOR.

Bishop M. Hebon, preaching at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Scranton, Pa., on Sunday, Sept. 4, in an attack on Socialism, let drop a bit of exhortation which reflects the lack of definite knowledge and the peculiar religio-economic views of the leading prelates of the Catholic Church. Said the Bishop:

> "I also call upon the Catholic young men in the labor unions to see that every day's labor they give their employers is an honest one. That is the first prerequisite if they would hope to better their condition."

This appeal to honesty as the best policy implies that labor's condition improves in proportion as labor increases its output. This implication is not substantiated by official figures. According to the U. S. Census, in 1890, the value of the average product was $2,200; in 1900, $2,450, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. In 1890, the average wages paid was $444; in 1900, $437, a loss of 2 per cent. At the same time, Dunn's index of prices shows the cost of living to have been over 2 per cent. higher on the 1st of January 1900 than in 1890. In other words the wage earner's lot was 4 per cent. worse in 1900 than in 1890, despite the fact that the wage-earners had produced nearly 10 per cent. more. From this it will be seen that the reverse of what the Bishop implies is true: the more labor produces the worse off it is.

This condition cannot be otherwise. The modern system of production conduces only to the aggrandizement of the capitalist class. This class, through its ownership of natural and social opportunities, reaps, in the form of profit, interest and rent, every increase in production. Under the circumstances it would be more appropriate, moral and ethical for Bishop Hebon to exhort the capitalists to see that every day's labor they take be fully paid for—to the laborer. But it is folly to hope for such a thing from the dignitaries of the Catholic Church. Under the mask of attacking Socialism, they are more intent on the defense of Capitalism, than the saving of souls from purgatory.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

According to the London correspondent of "The Evening Post," savings bank deposits in England are like those here: largely owned by the middle and capitalits classes instead of the working class, as is claimed at all times by the "prosperity" howlers. Says he, discussing the withdrawal of savings bank deposits, owing to the competition of investment corporations, who are offering better returns for them:

> "There seems little reason to doubt now that the Post Office Savings Banks are also bearing their share of these withdrawals. Nor is this very surprising when the nature of the Post Office Savings Bank business is borne in mind. At one time the deposits represented the savings of the absolutely poor but thrifty portion of the community, but since the change introduced by Sir William Harcourt some ten years ago they have assumed a very different aspect. Up to that time it was only possible for a depositor to place £30 in the savings bank in one year, and there was also a severe limit put upon the amount which could be deposited at one entry. Sir William Harcourt, however, raised the maximum amount to be deposited in any one year to £50, and allowed that amount if required to be put in in one sum. Soon after this change was introduced we had the period of dirt cheap money, and such was the condition of the investment markets that even wealthy depositors were only too glad to place large sums in different names in the Post Office Savings Bank to secure 2½ per cent."

It is for this very reason the capitalists of this country prefer to make deposits in savings banks, as a New York correspondent to "The Evening Post" recently pointed out. The People reproduced a portion of his letter at the time.

The results of Capitalism are the same wherever it prevails.

Judge Parker, in his speech to the editors, said, "The part of leadership is to know the right." Can this mean that Parker would intimate that Belmont is right in knowing him?

Judge Parker's statement that "The Democratic Party is not a machine; but a body of citizens," would make Belmont, Cleveland, Hill and McCarren more numerous than they really are.

"Industrial Peace Coming," is the heading in a capitalist paper. Industrial peace is coming with Socialism—but not in the way that that article announces: through arbitration!

A wit in the "Sun" declares Capital works twenty-four hours. Where, at Bradley Martin balls and Seely dinners? Labor works while Capital dissipates.

STATE TICKETS

CONNECTICUT.
For Governor:
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.
For Governor:
PHILIP VEAL,
of Collinsville.

INDIANA.
For Governor:
E. J. DILLON,
of Marion.

KENTUCKY.
For Presidential Electors-at-large:
THOMAS SCOPES,
Of Paducah.
LORENZ KLEINHENZ,
Of Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS.
For Governor:
MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Of Lynn.

MINNESOTA.
For Governor:
A. W. M. ANDERSON,
Of St. Paul.

MISSOURI.
For Governor:
J. EDWARD WHITE,
Of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN.
For Governor:
MEIKO MEYER,
Of Detroit.

NEW JERSEY
For Governor:
GEORGE HERRSCHAFT
of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.
For Governor:
DANIEL DE LEON,
of New York.

OHIO.
For Secretary of State:
JOHN H. T. JUERGENS
of Canton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
For Judge of Supreme Court:
A. A. GRANT
Of Scranton.

TEXAS.
For Governor:
FRANK LEITNER
of Bexar C.

WASHINGTON.
For Governor
WILLIAM McCORMICK
Of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.
For Governor:
CHARLES M. MINKLEY,
of Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.
(Copy these names in the blank column on the ballot, November 8.)
For Presidential Electors:
F. N. TUTTLE,
San Diego, San Diego County.
H. NORMAN,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
SIDNEY ARMER,
Berkerley, Alameda County.
J. B. FERGUSON,
Tuolumne, Tuolumne County.
L. C. HALER,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
LARS JOHNSON,
Falk, Humboldt County.
J. A. ANTHONY,
San Diego, San Diego County.
H. J. SHADE,
Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.
E. B. MERCADIER,
San Jose, Santa Clara County.
GEORGE ANDERSON,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ATTENTION.

Comrades, as you are aware we hold three open-air meetings weekly, in the following order: E. Pittsburg, Monday evening, 7.30; Homestead, Wednesday; and Braddock, Saturday. Be at these meetings to help distribute literature, and in every way make them what they ought to be. Copies of the National Constitution are in the hands of some of the members. All must be present to vote on this document on Sunday, September 18. Take notice, and be present.

You should also aid us in getting signatures and do your duty as a member of the S. L. P. should. We are in the middle of a campaign and the S. L. P. expects every member to do his duty.

Organizer.

ATTENTION, PENNSYLVANIA.

Kindly note that I have changed my address and it will henceforth be as follows

410 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
L. Katz, Secretary,
S. E. C. of Pa.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialists ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.—You don't think. You only think you think.

B. J.—Oh, but I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such damned sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist on the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself.

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan. Labor is the producer of all wealth. Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of wealth it would be much better sense to see that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers is an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think.

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—"It do."

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. This enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemes have kidnapped the child, cotrolled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and powers and pitted them against its creator. In the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the thief, the capitalist, in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledged that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie, that "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse.

CLEVELAND OPEN-AIR AGITATION.

Until further notice, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold open-air meetings as follows: Every Saturday night at 8 o'clock on Public Square; every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at corner of Champlain and Ontario streets. Members and sympathizers are urgently requested to attend these meetings promptly

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

The Socialist Labor Party's Attitude.

ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN —AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MINNESOTA.

Fellow Workingmen:—In entering the campaign of 1904, we request your consideration of the following statement, confident that after you have read and digested it that you will vote our ticket: —

Brotherhood between the capitalist and workingman does not exist. The claim that it does, is set up to deceive you.

Wealth is the product of labor alone. But the capitalist, by virtue of his ownership of capital, robs you of the greatest portion of your product, allowing you just enough to maintain life, in other words, wages. His "share" he calls profits. Profits or wages cannot be reduced without a clash. The capitalist class, knowing this, recognizes the value of political power. That club, known as "law," must be wielded in its interest. The legislatures of state and nation must be, what they are in fact, executive committees to promote the interests of the capitalist class and to crush you with that club whenever you rebel or strike. "Law" means for the capitalist power, and for you deputies, militia and soldiers to crush and shoot you into submission, in order that you may be robbed in the factory, shop and mill, as in Hazleton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Homestead, and in the Bull Pens of Idaho and Colorado.

The Socialist Labor Party realizes the significance of "law" and its uses. It is not what laws are passed, but what class enforces those laws, that is essential and important.

Thousands of "Labor" laws are annually passed, but the Republican and Democratic parties will not sell out their masters, the capitalist class, by enforcing them. They are passed to mislead you into believing the old parties represent labor. Foolish, aye, suicidal, would it be for the capitalist class to help labor by law.

The Socialist Labor Party will put an end to this game. It will make and enforce law in the interest of labor alone.

All legislation is class legislation. With "law" in your hands, fellow workingmen, you can legislate the capitalist down and out forever, making capital social property, to be operated for the good of all, with no capitalist to divide with, as now.

You must expect nothing as long as the capitalist class is the law. To beg of them for help is folly! To make "demands" is to be laughed at! To grumble is to be clubbed and shot. Until you yourself vote the law into your own hands; until you put yourself behind the deputies, the militia and the courts, you can only expect clubs, bullets and bull pens.

What you get must be your own work. Your emancipation must be the work of yourselves. You must rise to vote for your class! On November 8 you will have 99 votes where the capitalist will have one, if rightly deposited.

Be men; not cowards!

The Republican party is the party of capitalism—advancing capitalism. It stands uncompromisingly for the benefit of the trust owners and the great financiers. Protective tariffs have built up a magnificent home market. The gold standard has made the capitalists a power in the financial world, yet wage slavery grows more intense and galling. Territorial expansion has not only built up a large foreign market for the goods produced by the American workingmen, and owned by American capitalists, but it has also given our capitalists access to a large army of cheap wage workers in the Philippine Islands and the Orient, whom they can bring into competition with the American wage slaves, and hence beat down their wages.

The Democratic party occupies an illogical position in developed capitalist society. It rests upon the interest of the disappearing middle class. All its measures are reactionary. It wants to smash the trust and return to small production and free competition, and thus turn the wheels of progress backward fifty years.

While these two parties apparently differ in issues, and engage in great fights before election, after election, however, they both stand firmly on the interest of capitalism and against the interest of the working class. They use the whole machinery of law and government against the workers if they attempt to better their conditions. Both stand for wage slavery. Both stand for "bullets," "clubs" and "bull pens."

The rapid development of capitalism, with the ever increasing robbery of the working class, gives rise to Socialist sentiment, offering opportunity for its unscrupulous exploitation by the bogus Socialist alias Social Democratic alias Public Ownership party, whose treachery to the working class may be detected in its national platform, its fusion with the Republican and Democratic parties, its appropriations in favor of armories, its deputy sheriffs duty against striking men and women, and its endorsement of the capitalist trades union, of the American Federation of Labor type.

Here in Minnesota this conglomeration has for the last four years made several unsuccessful attempts to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party. Three times their lawyers have brought their case before the Supreme Court. Each and every time has the Socialist Labor Party overcome their treachery and forced them to finally come out in their true color as a middle class party, trying to catch the votes of the uninformed wage workers under the name of the Public Ownership party. We therefore once more call upon workingmen to shun this so-called Public Ownership party and support the only party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

We desire to urge upon you the necessity of the Socialist Labor Party—a class-conscious fighting machine of labor; a party organized and built of men from your ranks; men who understand the conflicting interests of the capitalist and the working classes; men who understand that life is a class struggle; men who know this class war will not end until the means of production and distribution (capital) are taken from the capitalist class and made the property of those to whom it belongs; a party that recognizes in the capitalist class a useless, unnecessary part of the nation, a class of loafers, of idlers, of non-producers, who live on that which labor creates, and to whose interest the continuance and maintenance of the present system of government means everything—luxury, comfort, unbounded plenty, life itself, life without work; while the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution, which has enslaved the workers, and the substitution of Socialism, or their collective ownership by those who labor, means to the capitalist class: "go to work or starve," and no capitalist relishes that idea.

The Socialist Labor Party stands for labor alone. It does not pretend to stand for any other class, or for "all classes." It stands for you, workingmen, always until its mission is performed—the establishment of the Socialist Republic and the overthrow of Capitalism.

We call upon you as men to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket from President down. It is your party.

Now act! Be men!

Socialist Labor Party,
Minnesota State Committee.

Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party—

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
of New York.
For Vice-President::
WILLIAM WESLEY COX,
of Illinois.
For Presidential Elector;
CHAS. G. DAVIDSON,
of St. Paul.
For Governor:
A. W. M. ANDERSON,
of St. Paul.
For State Auditor:
THOMAS DOUGHERTY,
of Minneapolis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to give you a few of the signs of the times as observed by myself. The general manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was interviewed upon his arrival in New York City in June, wherein he said that the works in Pueblo would open up when the re-organization of the company was effected, and that the coal strike was over and was not bothering the company.

I was in Pueblo the 4th of July, when it was reported there that the orders had arrived for the works to open up and go ahead and make the delayed improvements. The next day "The Press had in it a communication from Mitchell that the coal strike was off, as far as the national organization of the U. M. W. of A. was concerned, that it or he would not furnish any further financial aid. Mitchell being in, or on the way to, Europe, it looks to a man up a tree as if that document was issued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

This item, in re to the Western Federation of Miners losses of revenue, appeared up on the front page of the Colorado Press on August 25:

"WESTERN FEDERATION OF "MINERS LOSES REVENUE.

"Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Will Make No More Donations to It.

"BROCKTON, Mass., August 31.—(Special).—After sending some $2,500 to the Western Federation of Miners to aid in the Colorado strike troubles the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of this city has been ordered by General Secretary Baine of the national union to refrain from making further donations on the ground that the federation always has antagonized the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and voted to boycott the union stamp. About $1,500 that was to have forwarded to Denver has been held back under these orders."

I do not believe this item appeared in any of the eastern papers. It is significant from the fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers' are officered with Kangs.

Everybody's Magazine containing the sensational article of Lawson in regard to the Rockefeller crowd wherein he reviews the story he is to tell in further issues, and accuses them of all kinds of crimes including murder, I have been able to buy as low as one cent from a junk dealer. I saw a copy to-day and was about to tender a penny for it, when the dealer informed me it would cost me twenty cents, ten cents being the original price new. I did not buy. The dealer informed me there was a party taking them at twenty cents. I informed him that he could just as well get fifty cents.

I have been using the article pretty effectively by calling attention to the source from whence the story came, and then getting them to read "Behind the Scenes," following that up with "What Means This Strike," and down the line to Socialist Republic.

I first loan them the "Behind the Scenes." It appeals to most of them as tax payers. I offer to sell it to them at five cents with the privilege of exchanging it for another. I find most of them are interested enough to loan or give it to some one else, and sell or exchange for "What Means This Strike." When I call for that, if they insist on keeping it, I know then I have them interested and propose for them to buy $1.25 worth of books, and I will send them the Weekly People for one year. It seems like a slow progress, but I think that they are the making of good material.

Job Harriman has his picture in the daily paper here as Dr. Harriman, the best osteopath. He does not use Job, nor has he ever showed up at the freaks' meeting. I supposed that he had left town, as that is all the information I could get from the freaks and asked why he never attended any of their seances. They are turning down most of the propositions they received from the "Professors," unless they will come, speak on the street and take their chances of making a collection and selling literature.

The ex-Rev. Martin, an expellee of the S. L. P., was here, and made three talks. I heard him read a paper which was good as far as the class struggle and surplus value was concerned, but he ignored the Materialist Conception of History. I told the freaks that any of them could do as well if they would throw away their prejudice and study S. L. P. literature, but they might read the "Appeal to Reason" literature for a thousand years and not be able to do as well.

The Republicans are flooding the State with articles by Walter Wellman and others, sustaining Peabody in his fight against the miners. Of course, the miners are hitting back, as long as the large amount of money that is being collected from the labor class continues to come in, the strike will not be called off.

The political situation is mixed. It looks as if the Democrats did not know what to do, for the so-called best element of them is really for Peabody. I look for them to nominate a man who is notoriously against labor to insure the election of Peabody.

The Populists held here the largest convention in the history of the party, but it was very easy for one to observe that it was mostly in the interest of Peabody.

The literature that the Republicans are flooding the State with comes from the "Evening Telegraph" owned by Fairley and others. Fairley is State chairman of the Republicans. A leading editorial a few days ago in the Telegraph eulogized the printers for their stand in allowing their members to belong to the State guards. Now, none of this literature bears the label or has any imprint indicating where it is printed. Yet it is a union office; in fact, there is not a non-union office in this town.

A fakir, who is business agent for a corporation store striving for members at $3.00 entrance fees, which he gets, lost his temper before the printers' local and told them a few truths. One was that they would set up the most ridiculous lies against laborers with the sole idea in their heads that when everything else failed them they had their Printers' Home to go to.

I must say that it looks that way. I have become disgusted with the printers, when I remember that I come from a family of printers and that they used to be the most radical of labor unionists. I have failed to get one of the craft interested in S. L. P. literature.

This city, at one time, one of the strongest unionized places in the west, is not a-going to have any Labor Day celebration. G. J. W.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

TWO OF A KIND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith send a clipping from the Duluth News Tribune, showing the nomination of J. A. O'Malley of Two Harbors, as a candidate for Congress from the Eighth district by the Public Ownership, alias Socialist party. I know Joe. I had him running the engine I was in charge of four years ago, and he used to be arguing Socialism. One day I had another engineer and I inquired where O'Malley was. The answer was that he was stumping the State for the Republican candidate for Warehouse Commissioner, Joseph Miller. When O'Malley came back, I asked him what kind of a Socialist is he, anyway? He said, "It makes no difference; Joe is a good fellow!" This is the kind of a "Socialist" they nominated when they nominated O'Malley.

L. D. Rose, one of the delegates from Lake, who nominated O'Malley, holds the office of alderman, and was elected on the "Citizen's" ticket. He declared himself in favor of the "Citizens," but the Public Ownership, alias "Socialist" party, said that made no difference either.

W. D. O'C.

Duluth, Minn., August 24.

TORONTO CONTINUES GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The convention of the S. L. P. of Canada was held here last Saturday. After transacting some business it was decided to adjourn until Sunday morning and give the Saturday evening up to out-door propaganda, so a very successful meeting was held. Comrades Hazelgrove and Wietzel of London, Ont., and Martin and Warner of Toronto, addressed a fairly large and attentive audience. We disposed of thirty-two Peoples and seven pamphlets. This is not at all bad considering that the prosperity of the working class of this city is of the Midas quality.

Fraternally,
James M. Reid.

Toronto, Can., September 7.

A WORKINGMAN'S BANK BOOK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A good meeting was held at Thompson and Bleecker streets on Saturday night with Comrade John Walsh as chairman. Walsh explained the aims and objects of the meeting and then made way for Comrade P. Quinlan, who spoke on social questions for a half an hour, and was followed by Comrade O'Shaughnessy, who took for his subject the class struggle. Comrade Pat Walsh came next with a short speech on class legislation. The last speaker was Comrade Downs on the Declaration of Independence applied to modern conditions. The remarks of the speakers were greeted with applause whenever they made a telling point, which was often. At times there were fully 400 persons present.

At the close one man asked why we did not have a union label on our literature, and Comrade Pat Walsh answered the question to the satisfaction of all present, whereupon the questioner took to his heels.

One questioner claimed that the workingmen could have bank acounts and claimed that he had one because he did not give his money to the gin mill keeper. Walsh, asked him to show his bank book, but he could not do so. Then Walsh showed the audience a workingman's bank book—a pawn ticket. This sally was received with laughter and applause by the workingmen present.

Downs was asked about the Declaration of Independence and answered the question to the satisfaction of the audience.

About 450 leaflets were distributed and not one was afterward found on the street, though the writer looked all around. Fifteen copies of "What Means This Strike," ten Burning Questions, five Italian Strikes, three De Leon Harriman Debate and one Class Struggle, making in all thirty-four pamphlets, were sold, besides two campaign buttons.

Rally at the Ballot Box!
Hurrah! for Corregan and Cox!
Campaign Committee,
1st, 3rd and 5th A. D.

CAPITALISTS RESENT S. L. P. AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County held an open-air meeting in Passaic last Saturday night. Klawansky, who was to speak, again failed to appear; but our organizer, John C. Butterworth, started the meeting and did first rate. We sold fourteen pamphlets and distributed a lot of leaflets.

The local capitalists resent our agitation very much and attempt to put all kinds of obstacles in our way. They have been so long free to exploit the workers without the slightest remonstrance, let alone agitation such as ours, that they look upon the working class as so many cattle. It was in Passaic, some two or three years ago, that the mayor ordered the fire department to drench with water some striking factory girls who had the audacity to try and better their condition. S. L. P.

Paterson, September 5.

POLICE INTERFERE IN COLUMBUS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Saturday evening Section Columbus had one of its old-time experiences with the police of this city. We opened up our meeting at the corner of Town and High streets, Comrade Freer acting as chairman. He spoke about twenty minutes and introduced myself. I spoke about a half an hour, when my audience blocked the sidewalk and street, the stores in the immediate vicinity ceased doing business, for when the workingmen are listening to a Socialist speech they are not being cheated in pawn shops and credit stores. These merchants got angry at us, and hunted up the police.

Two officers appeared. One of them came up to me and asked me for my license. I told him I left them at home, whereupon he told me to quit speaking. I then told him I have the license with me. "Let me see it," he said. I told him that I am a license unto myself, inasmuch as this is America. This kind of jollying got him on his ear and he ordered me to quit at once or he would run me in. I asked him if I was under arrest. His reply was no, but that if I continued I would be.

I then turned to the audience who were by this time pretty well stirred up, and demanding of me to fight for my right of free speech, and asked every man who was willing to appear in police court, Monday morning, to step forward and give his name and address to Comrade Freer. The whole crowd of about 100 (one hundred) came forward. I then turned to the officer and informed him that I shall now proceed with my speech, and if he so desired he could arrest me. This caused the officer to reflect.

The merchant who demanded our arrest told the officer that our literature will prove in court and to the chief of police that we are not fit men to be allowed to speak in this country. The police officer wanted to have some of our literature, so the merchants stept forward and bought one "What Means This Strike?" The officer asked me for free literature. I gave him a copy of the Weekly People, "The Difference" and many other leaflets.

With these condemning proofs against us the officer and merchant proceeded to the police station and I continued my speech unmolested—"but they never came back and their sweet face I'll never see more."

I got fifteen signers. Hurrah for Corregan and Cox! Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, O., Sept. 5.

AN EXPLANATION.

The editorial department is in receipt of the appended letter. It will answer the impatient inquiries of many readers and comrades. When the work of Comrade Brimble appears in print, many will thank him for the delay now occasioned, and consider it well worth the while:

407 Deibert St., Florence, Colo.
September 1, 1904.

Editor of the Daily People

Comrade:—I suppose you are wondering why I do not send in the remaining portion of my account of the labor war in Colorado. The reason for the delay is that I have received fresh matter that must be worked up, and, while the treatment of the Cripple Creek phase of the affair may be somewhat delayed, it will be all the better when you get it, which, I trust, will be in about two weeks.

I never worked harder at any thing in my life, and shall be pleased when the task is accomplished. Still, if what I have done will be of assistance to those who are struggling for the emancipation of our class, I shall be more than satisfied and ready to do as much, and more, again.

Fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.

CAMPAIGN OFFER.

Comrades:—As you have seen from ads. in The People, the "Communist Manifesto" has been published in Danish-Norwegian, and is to be had from "Arbetaren," New York Labor News Company, and the undersigned: one copy, fifteen cents; two copies, twenty-five cents; four copies, fifty cents, and ten for one dollar, postpaid to any address.

To help our cause amongst these nationalities I am willing during this campaign, so far as this edition lasts, to send twenty copies for one dollar, sent postpaid to any address in the United States.

Fraternally,
Sev. M. Dehly,
2005 Second Avenue,
Seattle, Wash.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Although I am no member of a union, yet I have followed with interest the discussion anent officership in pure and simple unions. In spite of the many apparently good arguments brought out by those opposed to the new clause in our Constitution, it seems to me that the supporters of it are arguing more like wide-awake Socialists. To me it seems that the only logical course to follow would be for every true Socialist to break off all relations with pure and simpledom, be the consequences what may. No matter what would happen they could never get in a worse fix than the thousands who, through the workings of pure and simpledom, and of the law of supply and demand, are debarred from the chances of having a steady job.

Anything else is a disavowal of Socialism, for a union job. It is all cowardice.

B. Eidie.

Red Wing, Minn, August 24.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The constitutional clause barring officers of pure and simple unions from membership in the S. L. P., having been adopted, the question naturally presents itself, what is an office in such unions? The definition correctly answers, any office which upholds and supports these capitalist controlled unions. No other answer is possible, if truthful, and the definition should be upheld. To what extent we will be able to enforce this correct attitude, is answered by how far we are executing our Socialist ideas: to the extent of our ability and strength, and the weakness of our opponent. Who will oppose Socialism, because we cannot make it a reality, as yet? S. L. P. members should not be sticks, but MEN.

H. Richter.

Detroit, Mich., August 23.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the matter of officership in pure and simple unions, I believe the attitude of the party is all right in excluding members that hold offices in pure and simpledom, but I think it would be a very unwise policy to exclude all members that hold a pure and simple card, as it is compulsory in a great many towns throughout the country for workingmen to join a pure and simple union, otherwise they would not be able to work. I think the matter ought to be taken into careful consideration.

William Crossland,

Great Falls, Montana, August 24.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If we cannot call our men out of the pure and simple unions we cannot call upon them not to do what that membership involves. While the reasoning is correct that holding an office is serving the union, yet the distinction is, in one case, the office is sought for, in the other it is compulsory. Carry the reasoning further and you can say membership in the union is serving that union. I believe that the Socialist Labor Party is meeting the pure and simplers broadside on, and has already protected the weak spots that might have been unguarded; therefore, I am against the proposed interpretation defining officership. Edmund Seidel.

Philadelphia, August 26.

V

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I indorse fully the standard taken by the late national convention.

Quite a few comrades expressing the fear that their bread and butter will be affected if this resolution should be carried. I wish to say to them that, as members of a revolutionary movement, like the S. L. P., they should by all means act consistently. It is proven beyond a doubt that these pure and simple unions are a prop to the capitalist system. The sooner this prop is knocked from under capitalism—which we can do, to some extent, by withholding the support of our members from within, and successive blows from the press and soap box from the outside—the sooner will this bread and butter question be one step further toward its solution.

Herman Spittal.

Erie, Pa., August 27.

VI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Let me state my view: I belong to the Stonecutters' Union, whose members do not work more than eight hours per day, and earn $3.50 to $5.00 per day. Yet I see the day coming when my union is crushed to pieces. I, for my part, do not fear that they may elect me for some office. At the last meeting I said "No" against thirty-eight votes and this "No" was according to the constitution, but the look the secretary cast at me did not promise much good.

Paul Kruger.

Little Rock, Ark., August 15.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

I. S., JOHANNESBURG, S. A.—The reports of the meetings of the Transvaal S. L. P. were published in the Daily People. From this you will see that your American comrades are not wholly without information regarding them. Lack of space is responsible for their exclusion from the Weekly People. It's a pleasure for us, at this great distance, to know that you read the Weekly so carefully.

E. C., PERKINSVILLE, VT.—Hanford resigned from the Socialist Labor Party because its trade union policy interferred with his pure and simple proclivities, though he lent his support to that policy only shortly before his resignation. His record? Originally a single taxer, he renounced that philosophy, professing to believe with his friend and teacher, Fred Long, that it is "a red-herring philosophy," designed to side track working class emancipation. Now, he advocates a tax on land values, borrowed from that philosophy, as a means of confiscating the capitalist class! Hanford denounces labor fakirs. Despite this, however, he spoke in favor of a resolution at the Chicago national convention of the "Socialist" party, committing that party to the support of the labor fakirs. The American Labor Union Journal states that the supporters of this resolution acted as they did in order to make things pleasant for themselves in the pure and simple unions. In short, Hanford's record is one of convenient contradictions.

E. C., NEW YORK CITY—The good qualities of the comrade of whom you write are recognized by all those acquainted with him and his quiet, persistent work and influence. He would be the first to object to the laudatory letter of himself that you sent for publication. There are others like him, doing their duty without any blow or bluster. The party knows them all, and is proud of them.

Cesky exposed himself very effectively. Why waste more space on the self-confessed plagiarist?

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Owing, most likely, to the demand on their time caused by the campaign, this office is receiving incomplete notices from secretaries; dates and places of meetings are forgotten. It has also received notices intended for the Weekly, after the time advertised under heading "Official Notices." Make haste slowly and overcome these omissions.

L. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Will give the article another reading, as per your views, and see if it can be printed in accordance with them.

W. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Send it along. Any document bearing on the labor problem, no matter by whom issued, is welcome. If you can, send along any information that will give a insight into its "true inwardness."

B. B. C., DALLAS, TEXAS—Your communication on the resolution defining officership in pure and simple unions is too lengthy. You do not seem to be aware that communications are limited to a hundred words. More are allowed only when two or more writers jointly sign the communication.

FRIEND, FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; C. R. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; B. F., BUTTE, MONTANA; S. SCRANTON, PA.; J. M. F., DU-QUOIN, ILL.; H. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; W. C. C., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Matter received.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF CHARLES H. CORREGAN.

Our candidate for President, Comrade Charles H. Corregan, will begin his tour of the campaign on September 10, starting in the State of Connecticut and from there go through Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and so forth, until the close of the campaign. The method pursued will be as follows: Each S. E. C. will be notified in due time and the number of days alloted to each will be given, the S. E. C. to dispose of the days so alloted as required by conditions in their respective states, the schedule thus made up to be published as fast as received.

Under the system adopted for this campaign, namely, the division of funds collected on the national campaign subscription lists into three equal parts between the Sections, the State Committees and the N. E. C., both of the former bodies are expected to contribute, paying such sums to the speaker as they can afford, take his receipt, and report to the undersigned. These contributions, if accompanied by receipts, will be entered on the National Campaign Fund and published.

Campaign lithographs of the national candidates are now ready and for sale by the New York Labor News Co. These can be used effectively in connection with the meetings for they will attract much attention.

At all meetings, lay particular stress upon the distribution of leaflets, the sale of copies of the Weekly People and the securing of subscriptions for same, as well as the sale of our pamphlet literature. Do not consider your meeting to have been successful unless you have done well along these lines. And to do well, bear in mind that you must organize your work in order to make it tell. No haphazard methods, no waiting until the last moment to make arrangements. Pick your men beforehand, assign to each his task in keeping with his special aptitude and then let each one do the best that is in him.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. Henry Kuhn, National Sec'y.

COX IN WISCONSIN.

Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th, puerior.

COX IN MINNESOTA.

Duluth Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22; St. Paul, Sept. 24, 25, 28, and 30; Minneapolis, Sept. 23, 26, 27 and 29; Red Wing, October 1; and Winona, October 2, 3 and 4.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on Sept. 9th, at 2-6 New Reade street. Absent with excuse J. Hammer; without excuse, A. Klein. Timothy Walsh in the chair. The financial report showed receipts of $133.20; expenditures, $123.09.

The business manager, Comrade E. Baldwin, was present, and, owing to ill health and consequent inability to longer stand the strain imposed by the work, tendered his resignation. Same was accepted and it was decided to place Comrade Charles H. Chase in charge, temporarily, and see how that arrangement will work, Baldwin to assist Chase until the latter is familiar with his duties.

Communications: From Section New York, requesting that the store of the Labor News Co. be kept open during the campaign until 8 p. m., because many members who want to make purchases cannot come except after their working hours. Secretary instructed to look into the matter and make what arrangements can be made. From Scranton, Pa., relative to Jager's work and formation of a Section. From Providence, R. I., about general Party conditions, the Italian paper "Ragione Nuova" and other matters. From Mass. S. E. C. on the matter of police interference with meetings of the Party and the steps taken to meet the same. From Duluth, Minn., reporting reorganization of the Section and assurances of active work; also the election of a new set of officers. From Basin, Mont., remitting $5 for the Campaign Fund and containing observations about Party matters in the state. From Pittsburg, Pa., a letter from H. J. Schade, formerly at Santa Monica, Cal., reporting his experiences on the way East across the continent. From Council, Alaska, a letter from former member of Section Butte, Mont., inquiring about Party affairs and promising financial support. From Milford, Conn., stating that because of adverse conditions the small Section could not be maintained but that the members will continue at large, and remitting also for Campaign Fund. From Henry Jager, a report of his work in and around Pittsburg, dated at Braddock, Pa. From the Scandinavian Section New York, a report to the effect that it had been decided to consolidate the two Branches hitherto existing into one body. From Frank A. Bohn, state organizer of Ohio, a letter dealing with the probability of his going to the Pacific Coast after the election, to remain there during the winter working for the Party. The secretary reported to have written to the California S. E. C. that if that body see its way clear clear to co-operate, the Washington S. E. C. could be written to for the purpose of securing its co-operation, a tour to be arranged en route, if the foregoing arrangements can be made. From Little Rock, Ark., a letter from a sympathizer relative to sale of literature and work for the Weekly People. From Huntington, Ark., bearing upon Party work and reporting successful collections for the Campaign Fund. From Grand Junction, Colo., upon the matters of campagin collections, saying that what will be collected there will be used for Colorado. The secretary was instructed to inform the Section that collections on National Campaign Lists must be treated in accordance with rules laid down by the national organization. From Ill., S. E. C., reporting the arrest of Party speakers at Belleville, Ill., followed by a fine and that the case will be appealed. Also that their candidate for Governor will soon be sent on a tour through the state. From Butte, Mont., came five applications for membership at large, which were granted provisionally pending the arrival of application cards. From Michigan S. E. C., asking for more material for Press Security League and upon other matters. From Oakland, Cal., letters from Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, reporting arrival in that city and intention to remain there.

A general discussion followed upon the condition of the Party Press, the state of the agitation throughout the country. The correspondence of the N. E. C. reflects great activity in many parts of the country which is gratifying, but the report of the management indicates that this activity is too one-sided as there is a decided falling off of the work done for the Party Press which, if continued, will create an embarassing situation. Nor is the work done for the Press Security League at all in keeping with requirements. It was held that the membership must take hold of the work in greater numbers than appears to be done at present, roll up a large number of subscriptions each week, push the matter of the Press Security League, the sale of literature and the collections for the campaign fund. It was resolved to instruct the new manager to issue a circular letter to the Sections pointing out the work that must be done.

Edward C. Schmidt, Rec. Sec'y.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Edward Gottlieb, New York City	$5.00
List 134, per A. Touroff, Washington, D. C.	5.00
James P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
Andrew Stumpf, Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Dr. R. A. Hasbronck, Salt Lake City Utah	3.00
A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City Utah	3.00
P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., on account list 477	6.75
Sam Schwartzman, New York City	2.00
B. Schreier, New York City	1,00
John Lindberg, St. Paul Minn.	1.00
Jonathan M. Long, Watervliet, N. Y.	1.00
Kings County Committee, N. Y., one-third on list 514 (W. H. McAllister Brooklyn, $1, W. J. Warner, N. Y., 50 cents; Jas. Smith, N. Y. 50 cent)	66
Kings County Committee, N. Y., one-third on list 515 (G., N. Y., 50 cents; A. Scheftel, Brooklyn, 50 cents)	34
Ind. S. E. C., one-third on account list	10.17
Penn'a. S. E. C., on account Jager tour	10.00
Minn. S. E. C. one-third on lists from Red Wing	5.00
Total	$63.92
Previously acknowledged	$187.53
Grand total	$251.45

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

DE LEON BACK AGAIN.

Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, and Socialist Labor Party delegate to the Amsterdam International Congress, is home again. He returned from the Congress last Monday. While away, De Leon spent a fortnight touring Scotland in the interests of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain. He will resume his editorial duties at once.

ELIZABETH OPEN AIR MEETING.

Saturday, Sept. 17, 8 p. m.—Cor. Elizabeth avenue and Broad street. Speakers: Timothy Walsh and F. A. Olpp.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

We have in the past urged upon our members and sympathizers, in a variety of ways, the necessity of increasing the circulation of the Weekly People, not only for purely financial reasons, but also for sake of our propaganda. But there are times when financial reasons have a way of occupying first place, and when it is necessary to drive home, in as terse a manner as is possible, just what is needed. This is one of those times.

In order to place the S. L. P. and its institutions on a sound and firm basis, raised above the necessity of constant appeals for aid, we must have a circulation of 25,000 for the Weekly People.

We have to-day:

Single subscribers	9,872
Bundle orders	1,819
Special bundle orders	1,500
Total	13,191

We should have in addition 11,809, to make up the 25,000. It is you who must get them and the sooner it is done the better for our press and Socialism. Here is a task worthy the sweat of any man's brow who realizes that the working class must be educated to accomplish its own emancipation. If all do a little, much will be done in the aggregate. If each one does what he can do, we shall have more than we aim at. Let us see what the S. L. P. of the land can do. Fall to, and jog up the figures each and every week. Make every week a record week!

Two hundred and sixty three subscriptions were secured during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 10th. There were 253 expirations. $20.50 worth of prepaid sub. cards were sold.

Comrade Benj. Silberstein, of Brooklyn, secured 12 subs. and got a copy of "Woman Under Socialism;" Comrade Harry Weiss, of Brooklyn, secured 19 and received a copy of Lissagaray's "History of The Commune;" Comrade E. Claflin, of Perkinsville, sent in ten yearlies for which he receives a copy of "Women Under Socialism;" Section Boston gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell" for sending in 15 subs.

Those who desire to secure a copy of "Woman Under Socialism" or "The Pilgrim's Shell" for sending in subs. should not forget that the subs. must all be sent in at one time. For the first book $5 worth of subs. are required and for the second $4 worth.

Others sending in five or more subs. are as follows: 34th A. D. New York, 20; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 10; 35th A. D., New York, 9; 23rd A. D., New York, 6; Paulina Wilson, Boston, Mass., 8; Henry Kaufer Red Lake Falls, Minn., 7; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio, 6; Arvid Hanson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; G. A. Jenning East St. Louis, Ill., 5; A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., 5; A. Weiss, New York, 5; H. A. Santee, New York, 5.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This has been a good week for the sale of pamphlets.

Toledo leads with 205 and Cincinnati orders 150. Good for Ohio. Alex Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal., ordered $7.89 worth of assorted literature. After these, the order of the 20th and 34th Assembly Districts of New York, the S. L. P. Educational Club of Brooklyn, Sections Boston; Syracuse, N. Y., and Passaic, N. J., were among the best.

The best seller was the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism"

For the leaflets: Section Buffalo ordered 10,000 "Difference," 10,000 "Political Situation," 2,000 German and 2,000 Polish leaflets; S. B. Hutchinson of Grand Junction, ordered 10,000 "Where Wages Come From" for Denver, Colo.; Wisconsin calls for 20 to 25 thousand German leaflets. Lousiville, Ky., and other Sections followed up with smaller leaflet orders.

A 100,000 edition of "Where Wages Come From" was printed this week, and another 100,000 of "What is the Difference" goes to press next week. Hustle these out.

A special Jewish leaflet for New York has been printed. The city of New York takes 10,000.

There has been a good demand for the Campaign Buttons, but not much call for the lithographs.

We would call your attention to the fact that we have several back numbers of the "Wahre Jacob." Our regular order to the publishers somewhat exceeds our subscription list. German comrades should send for these sample copies and get a few subscribers, at least to cover this excess.

Over the country there is a striking apathy as to the cloth bound books. For three weeks we have been striving to have you push out "The Pilgrim's Shell" by an inexpensive method, that has proved practical in New York. Almost every one of you know that your Section has done nothing with this. We want to feel that you will respond when action along a certain line is called for. Now we want to know what you will do with "The Pilgrim's Shell"?

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 8 P. M.

14th Assembly District—S. E. corner of Twelfth street and Second avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter, candidate for Congress, and A. Sater.

20th Assembly District—Thirty-first street and Second avenue. Speakers: F. Campbell, P. Walsh, R. Downs.

22d Assembly District—N. E. corner of Forty-first street and Third avenue. Chairman: Edward McGoonelis. Speakers: H. A. Santee, Charles Chase and T. Haupt.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 8 P. M.

26th Assembly District—S. W. corner of Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Ferguson, Kinneally, Downs.

28th Assembly District—Seventy-ninth street and Third avenue. Speakers: Sater, Olpp.

30th Assembly District—Ninety-second street and First avenue. Speakers: Santee, Haupt, Joseph Klein.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 17.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Bardnt and Lingenfelter.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Koch and Nielsen.

Monday, September 19.

Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Brandt and Lingenfelter.

Halstead and Obrien. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Tuesday, September 20.

Madison and Green. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Brandt.

Halstead and Congress. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Wednesday, September 21.

Halstead and Fullerton. Speakers: Brandt and Lingenfelter.

Belmont an dSheffield. Speakers: Niel-Koch and Nielsen.

Thursday, September 22.

Forty-seventh and State. Speakers: Koch and Nieken.

Forty-eighth avenue and Lake street. Speakers: Brandt and Lingenfelter.

Saturday, September 24.

Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: Brandt and Lingenfelter.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

JAGER IN CONNECTICUT.

Comrade Henry Jager of New York, will speak at the following places on dates given. We request Party members and readers of The Peoplpe to lend a helping hand to secure good meetings, especially at places where there is no party organization.

Conn. S. E. C.

Sept. 15, Willimantic;
Sept. 16, Putnam;
Sept. 17 and 18, Moosup
Sept. 19, Norwich;
Sept. 20, New London;
Sept. 21, Stonington;
Sept. 22, New London;
Sept. 23, Middletown;
Sept. 24, Meridan;
Spt. 25, Hartford;
Sept. 26, New Britain;
Sept. 27, New Haven;
Sept. 28, Bridgeport;
Sept. 29 So. Norwalk;
Sept. 30, Stamford;
October 1, Rockville.

WHITE NOMINATED

(Continued from page 1.)

lines), teaching the necessity of Socialist Labor Party political action, to the end that the members of the working class may control the legislature, judicial and executive power, of government and use those powers for the emancipation of their class.

Resolution on Party Press.

Whereas, We recognize that the Press is the most important factor in civilization and

Whereas, Our Party Press alone represents the interests of the wage working class; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the straight forward course pursued by our party papers, The Daily and Weekly People and the Arbetaren, published in New York City, and also the course pursued by Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Cleveland, O., and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to assist in spreading the necessary education to emancipate our class.

J. W. Johnson, Secretary S. E. C.,
307½ Pine street, Room 6, St. Louis, Mo.

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

A regular meeting of Section Philadelphia will be held on Sunday, Sept. 18, at Fraternity Hall, 1936 Germantown aenue.

The vote on amendments to the constitution as adopted at the national convention will be the special order of business for the day, also the vote on editor for The People and National Secretary.

All members and sympathizers are urged to attend.

J. Ray, Org. Sec. Phila. S. L. P.

BERRY CHOSEN

Continued from page 1

ticket, headed by Corregan and Cox, is a ballot cast for industrial freedom.

The committee on platform and resolutions also reported favorably on question of Attitude Toward Trades Unionism, the resolution adopted at the national convention, printed elsewhere in these columns. The conference concurred in the report of the committee

Party Press.

On the Party Press the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

This conference recommends that a more pronounced effort be made, by the sections and members to increase the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People and the Party literature, and we call on each section to provide themselves with a sufficient supply of leaflets to be used at the doors of shops, factories and in their respective localities.

The burden of maintaining the Party Press has been borne by a few localities, and such conditions cannot prevail much longer, if the Party Press and plant are to be secured and the work of rallying the working class to its emancipation from the oppression of capitalism, is to go on.

That the working class may be enrolled under the banner of the S. L. P., we recommend that each party member and sympathizer, gets to work at once that the emancipation of the working class may be achieved. To this end build up the Party Press and let there be no let up until each one has done all that can be done.

LET the slogan be: Up with the circulation of the Party Press, and other Party publications.

The committee on constitution then reported, recommending that the present office of paid secretary of the General Cimmittee be abolished and that an organizer and cavasser be placed in the field in its place. Adopted.

Several other changes were made in the state constitution, effecting the details of Party organization, after which the conference took up the work of discussing ways and means of raising the "sinews of war" for this campaign. The secretary of the General Committee was ordered to call an all Sections and members at large, to at once remit to the N. E. C. and the General Committee their respective shares of all moneys collected on subscription lists, and to proceed with the work with untiring zeal, canvassing the working class in their several localities for funds, and to call on the Sections to make such effort as lies in their power to collect and remit such outstanding accounts as may be due the General Committee at once.

After devising the ways and means for attaining the funds to conduct the campaign of 1904, the conference took up the question of nominations for state ticket with the result as given at the beginning of this report.

A spirit of grim determination characterized the action of one and all of the delegates. One and all of them were animated with the purpose to make the campaign of 1904 the record breaker in the history of the Socialist Labor Party. If the rank and file manifest the same spirit that was manifested by the delegates, this campaign will witness the Socialist Labor Party moving forward in Massachusetts as never before.

One thing that was noticeable this year more than ever before was the way that all of the delegates anticipated the Party's needs and the unanimity which characterized their conduct in dealing with the various questions taken up. It was truly the fighting S. L. P. that was in convention assembled, no log rolling. No long winded orations, such as the Republicans, Democrats and Kangs indulge in, but the blunt, honest, stout hearted action of the emancipation of our class. The Socialist Labor Party, which has again entered the political arena in this highly developed capitalist state, demanding now what it demanded in 1891, when it nominated its first Gubernatorial candidate, the gifted and lamented Henry Robinson—the unconditional surrender of the tools of production by the capitalist class, a demand which will continue to be made by it till capitalism totters to its grave.

The legal state convention will meet to-morrow, Sept. 6, to ratify the nominations of to-day.

Michael T. Berry.

RHODE ISLAND, ATTENTION.

A state convention will be held Sunday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock sharp, at headquarters, 77 Dyer street, room 7, to nominate candidates and transact any other business that may legally come before such convention.

The report of the national delegate will be read.

Comrades, let all try and be present.

E. I. Bowers Sec'y. S. E. C.

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(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

COLUMBUS, ATTENTION!

Members who were not at the last meeting will please take notice that the next meeting will be held on Monsay, the 19th inst. Instead of once a month the meetings will be held on the 1st and 3rd Monday nights, at Fraternity Hall, 111½ South High street. Organizer.

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